The Courier-Journal.

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WHEN

The President Will Be Back From Long Branch.

Sherman Wants the Troops Recalled From the South to Fight the Indians.

The Geneva Conference.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 13.—It is learned from Long Branch that the President will not again visit Washington until he returns to remain permanently, which will be about the 10th of September. In the meantime most of the Cabinet will continue to be absent. Secretary Boutwell takes another vacation this week.

THE GENEVA CONFERENCE.

Hon. Robert S. Hope, ex-Congressman from New York, who was recently appointed special counsel of the American commission for the settlement of the Alabama claims, is in Washington to receive his commission and instructions. Yesterday Charles Francis Adams' commission was mailed to him as the arbitrator on the part of the United States.

THE TROOPS.

Gen. Sherman expresses the opinion that the troops must be withdrawn from the Southern States and transferred to the frontier in Dakotah if the Sioux actually break out in open hostilities, otherwise the army is too weak to cope with them.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE TAX ON BORROWED CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, August 13.—The recent decision of Commissioner Pleasonton, relieving bankers from payment of tax on borrowed capital, reaches officially only district Thirty-second, New York. As soon as Douglass, the present commissioner, can be officially advised by the proper officer of the receipt of the communication, it will be recalled. As the case now stands there is no change in the old decision. The tax on borrowed capital will be collected as heretofore.

VACANCIES TO BE FILLED.

The names of W. O. Avery, chief of the appointment division of Internal Revenue, and General Averill, are mentioned in connection with supplying the vacancy in one deputy commissionership, caused by the promotion of Douglass.

THE NEXT CROP REPORT

of the Department of Agriculture will not be published until September. Returns recently received show that the crops are in better condition than was reported in July, including corn and cotton.

A letter from Arkansas says that, although the acreage of cotton is not so large as last year, the yield will be equally as large as in other States.

NEW YORK.

Brooklyn Yacht Regatta.

NEW YORK, August 13.—The Brooklyn Yacht Club will rendezvous at Glencore on Tuesday, the 22d, and sail the annual regatta at New London on Friday, the 25th. Twenty or more yachts will join the cruise.

REWARD OF MERIT.

The police of the first precinct yesterday presented Collins and Quigley, Battery boatmen, each a solid silver shield, for their efforts in rescuing the passengers of the Westfield at the time of the recent explosion; and the American Life-saving and Benevolent Society will soon present them gold badges for their services on the same occasion.

A WIDOW APPOINTED TO OFFICE.

The widow of Col. John McLeod Murphy is to be appointed to the Custom-house Inspectorship lately held by her husband.

PRESIDENT GRANT

will spend Tuesday at Paterson, N. J., as the guest of Mayor Tuttel.

CITY OFFICER CHARGED WITH A FOUL CRIME.

George B. Yerns, a municipal official, was arrested last night for outraging a woman in the room of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, over a year ago, though the warrant for his arrest was not issued until the 7th inst.

THURLOW WEED AND DAUGHTER.

The steamers Oceanic and Wyoming arrived to-day. Thurlow Weed and daughter were passengers by the latter.

ONE MORE UNFORTUNATE.

John Clark, the florist of Fifth Avenue Hotel, died to-day from injuries received at the Westfield explosion.

THE MYSTERIOUS MURDER.

The man found fatally wounded yesterday on the pavement, in Eighth avenue, and who died while being carried to the police station, proves to be Patrick McNamara, a laborer. Detectives this morning effected the arrest of John O. Peife, his supposed murderer.

CHICAGO.

Struck by Lightning.

CHICAGO, August 13.—At Fon du Lac, Wisconsin, on Monday, a young man, named Pedlow, while in his house, struck by lightning, was instantly killed.

HUNG HERSELF.

At Waneson, Wisconsin, on the night of the 7th, Miss Anna Jacobsen arose from bed, went into an out-house and hung herself.

ANOTHER KEROSENE AFFAIR.

At Seneca, Crawford county, Wisconsin, on the night of the 6th instant, two daughters of the late George D. Clarke were killed by the explosion of a kerosene lamp, with which their brother was engaged in kindling a fire.

FATAL STABBING IN COVINGTON.

Mike O'Hara and Jas. Hanley, young men in Covington, joked last night, then quarreled, and finally came to blows, resulting in Hanley being stabbed three times, probably fatally.

Death of the Widow of Hon. C. L. Vallandigham.

DAYTON, O., August 13.—A private dispatch received here to-day, by Jno. M. Sprigg, Esq., from Cumberland, Md., announces the death, at that place, at 11 o'clock A. M., to-day, of Mrs. Vallandigham, wife of the late C. L. Vallandigham, of this city. Mrs. Vallandigham was stricken down by the sudden death of her husband, and has been suffering severely ever since, from physical and mental prostration. A few weeks since she was taken to Cumberland, Md., by her relatives, where she has continued to grow worse, and was recently seized with an attack of dysentery which resulted fatally. Her remains will be deposited in a vault at Cumberland, and removed for interment here in the family burying-ground as soon as the weather will permit. Mrs. V. was a sister of the late Hon. John V. L. McMahon, of Baltimore.

Death of Mrs. C. L. Vallandigham.

CUMBERLAND, MD., August 13.—Mrs. Vallandigham, widow of the late C. L. Vallandigham, died, in this city, at half-past eleven this morning.

The Weather Report.

WASHINGTON, August 13—7:30 P. M.—The barometer has fallen from Missouri northward since Saturday evening. It has risen on the Gulf coast, but has now again fallen. The high barometer which was over the lake region has moved eastward, and is now north of New England; a change in small isolated area east of New Jersey. Temperature has risen this evening to an extreme hight from Nebraska to Kentucky and Tennessee. It has fallen in New England and Pennsylvania. Rain has fallen since yesterday on the Gulf and South Atlantic coasts, and so far as heard from in Minnesota. Clear and hazy weather has prevailed from Lake Michigan to the Ohio river, and east to the Atlantic.

Probabilities—The area of local storms will probably be developed to-night and to-morrow from Tennessee and Arkansas north to the lakes. Renewed rain will probably be experienced on Monday from Texas to Florida and to Virginia. Falling barometer, with cloudy weather, is probable for the Middle and Eastern States.

Catholic Church Troubles in New York.

HUDSON, Aug. 13.—The Catholic rebellion in this city is ended, and the siege of the church was raised this morning by the appearance of Rev. Daniel J. Brown, of Albany, Secretary to Bishop Conroy, who came duly accredited by the Bishop to take temporary charge of the church until a permanent appointment could be made. Last evening, in company with the vigilance committee, he proceeded to the residence of Father O'Sullivan, and obtained the vestments and chalice, although the priest was absent from town, and this morning he was admitted to the church, where mass was celebrated for the first time in eight weeks. The attendance was very large, including both parties, all of whom manifested the most devout demeanor, and the services passed off harmoniously. Father O'Sullivan is virtually suspended from the church, and, it is expected, by next Sunday, his permanent successor will be appointed, and enter upon his charge.

Love and Suicide.

QUINCY, ILL., Aug. 13.—William L. Houston, a promising young man twenty-six years old, from Plymouth, N. H., committed suicide last night. It is supposed that disappointed affections was the cause, as there seems to be no other way of accounting for the rash act. Mr. Houston has been acting Secretary of Gen. Geo. L. Rutherford for the past nine months, and was highly respected.

Shot by His Brother-in-law.

OMAHA, Aug. 13.—An expressman named McNamara was shot to-day by his brother-in-law named Phelps. They had a previous quarrel concerning some domestic matters, which was renewed to-day, McNamara attacking Phelps with a shovel, when Phelps shot him three times, killing him. Phelps has been arrested.

Death of an Insurance Man.

HARTFORD, CONN., August 13.—W. S. Olmstead, Vice President and Treasurer of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, died to-day, aged 68 years. He has been connected with the company for twenty-two years, and was secretary for five years.

FOREIGN.

Immense Democratic Meeting in Hyde Park, London—Important Rumor Concerning the King and the Pope—The Remainder of the New United States Bonds Negotiated.

ENGLAND.

Orange Troubles in Ireland.

LONDON, August 13.—At the Londonderry collision of the Orangemen and military, Johnston, member of Parliament, and others, were arrested. A fight between the Orangemen and Catholics took place. The combatants were dispersed by the police. Great excitement prevails.

Londonderry Quiet.

LONDON, August 13.—There has been no rioting at Londonderry. A few fights took place between individuals yesterday, but there was no general disturbance. The entire police force was under arms all day and still remains so.

Immense Communist Demonstration in Hyde Park.

LONDON, August 13.—The meeting in Hyde Park to-day, to protest against the suspension of the Phœnix Park meeting in Dublin, on Sunday last, was an immense affair. Twenty thousand people attended, and speeches were made from six different stands. Communist and American flags, with the Irish harp and suitable mottoes, were displayed. Among the speakers were Messrs. Bradlaugh, Odger, and other well-known Radicals. The crowd was of a better class than usually assembles on such occasions. It was very quiet and orderly, and made few demonstrations of sympathy with the speakers.

Miners have arrived, from Staffordshire, to take the places of the strikers in the mines of South Wales. Trouble is apprehended, and, as a precautionary measure, the volunteers, many of whom are miners, have been ordered to deposit their arms with the authorities.

FRANCE.

The Vote on Reorganization.

PARIS, August 13.—The press generally contend that the vote in the Assembly yesterday is a success for the advocates for the prolongation of Thiers' powers, as the Right was desirous of postponing the question indefinitely.

Communists Sentenced.

The court-martial at Rouen has passed sentence of death on two soldiers who deserted to the ranks of the Commune.

BRAZIL.

The Emancipation Bill.

LISBON, August 13.—The steamer from Rio Janeiro arrived last night.

In the Brazillian Chamber of Deputies the bill for the emancipation of slaves had passed its second reading.

Acquitted.

The Superintendent of the San Paulo railway has been acquitted of charges of negligence.

ITALY.

An Encyclical Letter.

ROME, August 13.—An encyclical letter has been issued by the Pope, urging the faithful to offer payers for the freedom of the Holy See and the triumph and tranquillity of the church.

Appropriating Convents.

The Official Gazette publishes a decree appropriating for public use two convents and three plots of ground in Rome belonging to religious bodies.

Rentes.

Signor Silla, Minister of Finance, is opposed to a fresh issue of rentes.

Important, if True.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—There is an improbable rumor afloat to-night that Victor Emanuel has offered to restore the Quirinal to the Pope, and enter into a league with France and Spain to secure perfect independence of the Holy Father.

GERMANY.

Our New Loan Negotiated.

LONDON, August 12.—The mission of the United States Treasury agents to Frankfort is fulfilled. The whole amount remaining of the new loan, one hundred and thirty millions, has been placed on terms fixed by the Government.

Bismarck's Movements.

Bismarck returns to Berlin from Varseien to-day. He goes to Gastein to be present at the meeting between the two Emperors.

TURKEY.

The Grand Vizier.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—A dispatch from Constantinople contradicts the rumor of the death of the Grand Vizier, which prevailed last week.

METROPOLITAN CAIRO.

The Much-Abused City at the Mouth of the Ohio.

Its Enterprise and Progress.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

CAIRO, ILL., August 8, 1871.

Correspondents who have visited this city have, as a general rule, given a very hasty and partial account of it, and the country at large is led to believe that to live in Cairo one year will wreck their health and two years will certainly consign them to an early grave. I imagine why half of these untamed quill-driving brethren of mine fail in giving Cairo an impartial description is simply because it was the Eden of the great Charles Dickens. But that was many years ago, and now the scene is changed.

Then in '61 Bull-run Russell fired his ink-bottle at Cairo; the city survived the shock, carted more dirt on their splendid levee, filled up the streets, built fine business blocks, stores and dwellings, and supposed that at last they were safe from traveling correspondents; but lo! "Down the Mississippi," on the big Thompson Dean, with illustrations in Harper's Magazine, came the Hero of the Diamond Pin, George Ward Nichols, and Cairo was duly described, the inhabitants in their shirt-sleeves, shaking with the ague, and the levee drug stores abounding with signs, "Fever Ague Cure," Quinine, &c.

Now this is all wrong, and without wishing to be styled a champion of this delta, I wish to rectify some of the gross statements heretofore made. The geographical position of the city is certainly a fine one, especially in regard to the two great rivers which unite here. At the present time, while large boats are afraid to leave St. Louis drawing four feet of water, they load here to nine feet for New Orleans. In the winter season a month of ice prevents their running to St. Louis, but never to Cairo. On the Ohio navigation is open the entire year, and at this season a line of five boats find active employment between here and Louisville, and in the later period of the year hundreds of steamers are called into the trade. Cairo has daily lines making their terminus here, to Columbus, Paducah, Evansville, Cape Girardeau, Nashville, Mound City and Louisville. Boats that travel 5,000 miles of inland water meet each other at the Cairo levee.

The Illinois Central is the only railroad connecting the city with the North and East. It has the reputation of being a first-class monopoly, and in several ways has been a drawback on the business interests of the city. Their freight-tariff has been so high that manufacturers have found the river and rail, via Evansville to Chicago and the East, about half the rate, and are sending their freight in that direction. A new route North is the Cairo and Vincennes railroad, now partly built, and is to be completed within a year. This will shorten the distance to Louisville and Cincinnati sixty miles over the old route via Odin, and will compete with the I. C. railroad for the Northern and Eastern traffic. Cairo, as a terminus, will be greatly benefited.

The Cairo, Fulton and Little Rock railroad, and Cairo and St. Louis railroad are projected, and will, no doubt, be built soon, as the public necessities already demand them. Southward, the Mobile and Ohio company are about to extend their road from Columbus, Kentucky, to Cairo. All in all, the city is bound to have its share of railroads. In strolling about I have noticed a number of fine dwellings—several that average a cost of $40,000 to $60,000. In one group, on a higher portion of the city, stands the palatial residence of Mr. Charles Gallagher, William P. Halliday, Col. Taylor, Thomas Halliday and Mrs. Samuel Halliday. The grounds attached to these dwellings are cultivated to the highest degree, and delicious fruits are raised in abundance. On the front levee, the main business part of the city, are several fine brick stores in course of erection.

In the large clothing store of Mr. John Antrim I found one corner converted into a news depot, and papers from all directions for sale. Seeing a goodly pile of the COURIER-JOURNAL, I invested and asked if he had any back numbers. "Not one. We always sell every one we get," was the prompt answer of the bright boy in attendance. That fact of itself seemed to me conclusive that the citizens have a good taste and discernment.

It is all bosh to talk about Cairo being unhealthy or unpleasant. It will compare lists for health and mortality with any city of its size in the Union. The rapid flow of the two great rivers, on each side of the city, seems to carry away the miasmatic influences, and during the summer months a cool breeze is in constant motion from them. GRAYSON.

Death of Secretary Toucey's Widow.

HARTFORD, August 13.—Mrs. Catherine Toucey, widow of the late Hon. Isaac Toucey, ex-Secretary of the Navy, died suddenly this evening. She was sixty-nine years old. She was taken ill in church, and died in her carriage on her way home.

White Sox vs. Ætnas.

CHICAGO, August 13.—The White Stockings beat the Ætnas yesterday, in this city, by the score of 27 to 2.

SCATHING.

Conclusion of Senator Schurz's Address in Chicago Saturday Night—Grant's Nepotism and Indecent Greed.

"Like Master Like Man."

CHICAGO, Aug. 13.—The following is the remainder of Senator Schurz's speech, delivered in this city last night:

Speaking further of his opposition to the Administration on the San Domingo question, he said:

I do not view the great battles of politics as a comedy, wherein we see played a parting in one act and a reconciliation in the next. To me it is a serious, sacred task. I know only right and duty. I should have been but too happy if I could have contributed to the end that his administration should prove a blessing in every direction, and I hoped as much. I am fully conscious of the responsibility. I should never have spoken of it had I not deemed it my duty, and were I not profoundly in earnest. It is my conviction, a conviction conscientiously formed, that this violation of the Constitution, in its most important point, which the people cannot willingly suffer to pass without encouraging the undoing of their constitutional rights, piece by piece, and without falling into the dangerous habit of submission to the arbitrary freaks of personal government. I am not the man to change my convictions like a pair of gloves. Let them prove to me that I am in the wrong, and all differences are composed; but until then I shall not cease to battle against sanctioning this precedent, either through Congress or through the people, with all the energy of my nature. Others may compromise with their consciences. I shall not indorse a violation of the fundamental law by supporting the re-election of the President who perpetrated it. Vituperation and calumny may be heaped upon me. I am conscious of an aim as pure as it is great, and shall be inflexible, and if I stood solitary and alone, I would not cease to sound the signal of danger, deeply convinced, as I am, that future events will justify my warning.

The speaker said, further, in regard to Grant's administration and his nepotism:

President Grant has placed his cousins and brothers-in-law, by the dozen, at the public crib, and the whole chorus of flatterers exclaim: "A trifle! who will find fault with him for that?" And he who feels the indecency of such acts, and expresses his feelings, is simply denounced as a traitor whose heart must be full of black designs. These are no trifles. The cousins and brothers-in-law of the President may, as officers, be no worse than others, but when he puts them to the public crib, the chief of the State teaches his subordinates by his example, which is every where visible, that, in his opinion, a public office may be used for selfish ends, to make out of it what can be made. And who will wonder when these subordinates also make out of their offices all that can be made, when the chief of the State takes presents, and then puts the donors into high offices and dignities. These men so appointed may be very worthy men, and the presents may have had nothing to do with the appointments, but the chief of the State has shown his subordinates that, in his opinion, an officer may take presents and then grant his favors to the donors in an official way, and who will then wonder when the the subordinates, following the high example, also take presents and give their official favors to the donors.

The New York papers are making much noise over the fact that while Republican conventions pass resolutions in favor of civil service reform, a United States Marshal declares to a subordinate officer, whom he has just removed, that for the removal there were only political reasons, and none arising out of any official shortcomings. Is that surprising, when the chief of the Government, after having declared himself in his message in favor of civil-service reform, continually and persistently removes officers whose official conduct was unimpeachable, merely for the purpose of putting political tools in their places, carrying the trade in consciences so far that the world laughs at it. Like master, like man. We ought to be surprised at nothing. No, gentlemen, these are not trifles which show that from the highest position where a model should be exhibited for imitation, that influence proceeds which undermines all fair official feeling of honor. Had Washington, instead of furnishing so fine an example of noble disinterestedness given on his part the example of corrupt nepotism, he could, by this exhibition, for all the future, have poisoned the character of our public service. That in our days this poison descends in such streams from the highest places is certainly a misfortune, but it is a greater misfortune that party spirit covers such acts, which undermine official honor in the whole republic, under the mantle of respectability. I know well that censure and abuse will rain down upon me for what I have said here, but ask those who blame me whether what I have said is not true, word for word, and what can they answer? I am for civil service reform in dead earnest.

Some of the leaders of the Democratic party are in favor of the acceptance by their party of the results of the war—the amendments to the Constitution—and thereby get beyond the old questions, in which endeavor I wish them every success. As soon as these old issues are accepted as settled the country at large will enjoy eternal peace; and it is a source of congratulation that so many and prominent Democrats are endeavoring to abandon a weak and disturbing party policy. In the new departure of the Democrats it is to be regretted that it does not go far enough, and also that we cannot place full confidence in the reformation of party politics, but it is feared that the pretended acceptance of the amendments by the Democrats is merely to regain power, and when that is secured some means will be found to set them aside, either through a decision of the Supreme Court or in some other manner, for both the language of the leaders and of the Democratic press plainly intimate such a course. A large portion of the Democratic party is not yet sufficiently ripe to accept general equality, and it is possible that the present counter efforts made may dissolve the party, and if this should take place it would not be the worst thing that could happen to the Republicans. The separation of the progressive from the reactionary elements of that party would be a happy event. Republicans are not all slow in telling what they do not like in their own party, but there is much more to be disliked in the Democratic party. The new wine of Republicanism cannot be put into the old Democratic cask.

The Republican party is also engaged in placing before itself these issues, as the old party questions have now been solved—the abolition of slavery, the integrity of the Republic, and universal equality under the protection of the Constitution. The present issues include sustaining, by all constitutional means, the rightful results of the war as incorporated in the amendments, combined with a liberal policy toward the people of the South. As the dissentions of the party are crowded in the background, they will give place to the issues of the present. We are for upholding the principles on which the Constitution is founded, and the energetic condemnation of usurpations of powers. We are for thorough reform in the public service and the abolition of government patronage, and for securing the elevation of the moral tone of political life by placing in the higher offices of the republic men who, by their examples and principles, as well as influence, will act ennoblingly upon political life. We are for granting the fullest freedom compatible with our constitutional system to local self-government. We are for the partial collection of revenue through a tariff upon imported goods, but only to be applied in carrying on the government, and therefore averse to any system which protects or creates monopolies, which benefits individuals more than the public treasury, and which causes increased cost of living, destroying our shipping interest and destroying our export trade, taking money out of the pockets of the many and putting it into the pockets of the few. We are for the conscientious payment of the national debt, but for a reduction of taxes so far as compatible with this measure, as we do not admire the inordinate haste of paying indebtedness not due by laying on heavy taxes, thereby endangering and crippling the welfare of the country. We are also for a speedy return to a specie basis as the foundation of our money system.

If these issues sound like the principles of a new party, I say that a new party will arise as soon as it is found that the old parties cannot meet the demands of the present times. It is my impression that the Republican party may become the new party, as it already occupies the ground of the present, and is identified with the new order of things.

In closing his remarks, the speaker dwelt upon the services rendered by the German element, both in the Old and New World, and exhorted his German fellow-citizens to be as conscientious in the discharge of their political privileges in the future as in the past; to determine all issues by the standard of right, without reference to party dictation; and he assumed, as a fixed fact, that the Republic could always count the German-born citizens among her truest, most law-abiding and self-sacrificing citizens.

CINCINNATI.

Young Lady Killed by Lightning.

CINCINNATI, August 13.—A daughter of Mr. Reeman, Oxford, Ohio, was killed by lightning on Friday morning while standing in her father's door.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Nine eastward-bound cars of the Continental fast freight were precipitated down an embankment by a broken wheel yesterday morning, between here and Chillicothe, on the Marietta and Cincinnati railroad. They were loaded with grain, flour and broom corn, the greater portion of which will be saved. Some of the cars were badly wrecked.

TENNESSEE PRESS EXCURSION.

The members of the Tennessee Press Association have postponed their departure for the East until to-morrow evening.

FROM THE OLD HOME.

A Louisville German on a Visit to the Place of His Nativity—Alsace and Lorraine Under the Prussian Government.

The following is a letter received by a gentleman in this city from a friend who is at present on a visit to the Faderland. It will be found full of news and particularly interesting to those who hail from that portion of the old country:

CALLSTADT, July 12, 1871.

MY DEAR FRIEND H.—Not little was I pleased this morning to find your kind letter among others. To see you so much interested in my sojourning in the old country, and especially your desire to learn from the old Faderland, is a touch to my very heart. Although I have adopted our common country for my own, I feel gratified for your sympathy with this Eden, the very garden spot of Europe, and where I had spent my childhood.

A pretty little spot it is, indeed, my friend; no painter could draw a prettier one from his pencil. Think of standing on a high cliff at Utica when the sky is clear; you see before you the many little hills adorned with green vineyards, dotted with villages and towns everywhere. Way up to your right you will notice the great steeple of Strasbourg; the old river Rhine you will see in several places, behind which runs along the Black Forest, in Baden, way down to Wiesbaden, an area of eighty miles.

The change after such a long absence is in the whole not so great as you might expect according to American growth; though I noticed considerable improvement in many ways. For instance, the town where I received my mercantile instruction, Neustadt, then numbering 5,000, now contains 12,000 inhabitants and has more railroads than Louisville ever will have. At the depot there is coming and going one train every twenty minutes. Another town, Kaiserslautern, with 20,000 inhabitants, has more factories than Louisville. I visited the principal ones and was astonished to find so much capital invested; a yarn-spinnery (wool yarn), covering fully three squares; also a porcelain (chinaware) factory, ultra marine (blue color) factory, large breweries, &c. At another place, Frankenthal, you find extensive sugar-refineries, the sugar being made from the sugar-beet growing there; also large machine-shops, boiler-works, bell-founderies, &c.

I have traveled but little so far, the weather being too unfavorable. I have been at Heidelberg, where that big wine-cask, holding 78,000 gallons, lies. Running up a pair of stairs, there is room enough on it for six pairs to dance. I also visited the American circus, now stationed at Manheim, on the Rhine. People here are very much pleased with the good management in it. No doubt the fellow will make a good deal of money.

Crops here are turning out very fine, especially clover and hay, which will be the biggest crop they ever had. There is some prospect yet for good wine, although they are much behind, the blooming now being about over.

In politics the people seem to be well contented. In fact, they have no reason to complain. The new German government is doing everything for the welfare of its subjects and trying to pacify all party sections.

Lager is not any better here than at Louisville; the glasses, though, are much bigger. I drink wine in preference. Liquors are not used.

Another good feature I noticed—you see no one go begging. It seems as if the poor class had altogether disappeared. My brother explained this: They formed societies to help the poor, and gave the stout ones work, not allowing them to run begging. The consequence was but very few came to receive alms, and soon they disappeared altogether. Workhands are very scarce, and wages are double what they were in former years.

Another improvement is the excellent turnpikes which the government, together with the districts through which they are built, is constructing, taxing the people very lightly. The roads after a number of years will belong to the government, when the tax will be abolished. There is no toll collected on such roads.

Of especial notice are the pretty railroad stations—two-story red stone buildings, surrounded with splendid shrubbery and flower beds. Even the little huts of the railroad waiters (watchers) are all ornamented with shrubs and flowers. A live fence, well trimmed, runs alongside the railroads most everywhere.

I expect to make a little tour yet to Alsace and Switzerland to see the big Rigi and the railroad going up to that mountain. Shall return home in September, when I shall be glad to see you well and find things all right.

I remain yours truly, S. S.

THRILLING SCENE.

Fight Between a Leopardess and Two Hyenas—One of the Hyenas Killed.

An English journal of a recent date gives the subjoined account of a fearful combat in a menagerie at Carnarvon, Wales, between a leopardess, three hyenas and a keeper:

Mrs. Wombell's royal No. 1 menagerie, which is on its way to Carnarvon, was thrown into a state of great excitement on Friday night at Harlech. Shortly before the feeding, when the carnivora were becoming exceedingly active and parading their respective dens with evident pleasure in expectation of their daily meal, a leopardess, which had its habitation with three other performing leopards, had quietly bored a small hole in the partition, and at the sight of three performing hyenas, her next-door neighbors, dashed through and made a terrible onslaught on the three animals. They, in turn, played their part—two of them remaining in deadly combat with the leopardess while the third hyena, which had evidently learned that flight was sometimes the best part of valor, escaped through the hole by which the leopardess had entered, only to find itself surrounded by greater dangers, namely, three growling leopards. These appeared at first quite amazed at the unexpected visitor, and for some seconds held consultation by crouching and growling at the further end of their den. A policeman gave the alarm and Lorenzo, with the agility and intrepidity of a tiger, rushed into the hyenas' den, and, inviting two keepers to follow him, the three human figures could be seen in the midst of the combatants, who by this time had redoubled the fight. The grasp was a terrific one, and a fatal one. Sooner than we can write one hyena lay dead. The leopardess relased her captive, only to make an attack upon the other. Lorenzo, rushing at the neck of the leopards, made an appeal to his two human comrades to reach the leopardess' tail to Mr. Fairgrieve and three other gentlemen who had come up on the outside of the den. Then there was a sight worth seeing. The leopardess doubled and redoubled, plunged and replunged, but was safe so long as the tail was in the hands of the captives. Self-preservation then became the first law of her nature, and with the assistance of Lorenzo and his friends inside the gasping hyena was released. During this scene within the hyenas' den, the other keepers managed, by shifting doors, to separate the fugitive hyena (No. 2) from the other leopards.

☞ Says the London Lancet: Physicians of late have magnified nitrogen. Nearly all disease has been set down to a defect of it in the tissues that were supposed to use it up quickly and to need constant fresh supplies of it. "More food, and food of the nitrogenous order," has been the popular prescription of late for nearly everything, from catarrh to cancer, and from dyspepsia to delirium. It is known that the elimination of nitrogen from the system takes place from the kidneys and bowels; and the amount which passes out is regulated by that which passes in, rather than by mental or bodily work, as generally supposed. "I believe, from experience," says Dr. Parkes, "though speaking with great reserve, that the almost exclusively animal diet sometimes given in fevers is not so useful in sustaining strength as supposed; and that, if it were not for the loss of appetite which limits the supply, we should perceive more clearly the bad effects." He thinks that in fever starches and fat should be used more freely.

☞ A gentleman in Swan Hill, Massachusetts, has recently imported from Europe a selection of poultry noted not only for their serviceable and game qualities, but also for their remarkable intelligence. At the sound of a bell they skip up a ladder, and, while awaiting their meal on the second floor, preserve the utmost decorum, standing in file, awaiting further orders. The meal being placed before them one at a time, is considered inviolate until all are served, and even then they remain abstinent until a second sound of the bell gives the signal. During the meal there is no interference with each other's portion; the utmost propriety is observed, and as each finishes his repast, he stands quietly awaiting the bell which announces that the meal is over, when, in military style, the fowls proceed in single file down the ladder to disport themselves as they please.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

[Special Dispatches to the Courier-Journal.]

CINCINNATI, Aug. 13.—River 5 feet and about stationary. Weather clear and excessively warm.

EVANSVILLE, Aug. 13.—Weather clear and hot; mercury 100. River risen six inches. Port list, down: Camelia, 11 P. M.; Shannon, 4 P. M.; Le Claire No. 2 and Palestine, 5 P. M.; Houston Combs, 7 P. M. Up: Fayette, 11 P. M.; Ella Hughes, 1 P. M.; John Lumsden, 6 P. M. Business fair.

CAIRO, ILL., August 13.—City of Cairo, New Orleans; Arkansas Belle, Evansville packet; H. Ames, St. Louis to New Orleans, 3 P. M.; Marble City, St. Louis to Vicksburg, 4; City of Cairo, Vicksburg to St. Louis, 6; Columbia, St. Louis to Arkansas river, 7. River rose 2 inches. Weather clear.

ST. LOUIS, August 13.—Arrived—S. S. Merrill, St. Paul; City of Chester, Memphis; Rob Roy, Keokuk; Ida, Omaha. Departed—None. River falling. Weather clear and warm.

MEMPHIS, August 13.—Weather cloudy. Mercury 95. River stationary. Departed—Indiana, Yeager and LaBarge, for New Orleans; Belle St. Louis, City of Vicksburg, Pauline Carroll and Bee and barges, for St. Louis.

☞ Professor Hitchcock and his exploring party came upon a hitherto unknown lake in the White Mountains the other day, which is as pure as crystal, and has an altitude of 3,787 feet above the level of the sea.

Newspaper Suspension.

MEMPHIS, August 13.—The Daily Sun suspended publication this morning.

THE CURRY MURDER.

How the Military in Powell County are Kukluxing the Law.

A Negro Murderer Taken into Camp and Protected from the Civil Authorities.

The Governor Called On.

[From the Clark County (Ky.) Democrat.]

We have succeeded in getting the following particulars concerning the murder of Joseph Curry, Esq.: It seems that he had employed Lafayette Prewitt, a negro, to help him build a fence. He also had some hay to bale at the forge; so on Wednesday evening (2d inst.), after he had eaten his supper, he started up to the forge to attend to the hay. When he got to the nigger Lafe Prewitt's house, which stands on the bank of Red river, he stopped and asked if he could ford the river there. There were several negroes present, and one of them replied that "some crossed there and some didn't." This expression seemed to make Mr. Curry angry, for he told the nigger "if he didn't stop his jaw he had better," or something to that effect, whereupon the negro David Prewitt got a gun and killed him. This is about the substance of what we can gather from reliable persons, who are supposed to know something about the affair. Geo. Rucker and Lafe Prewitt, two of the negroes implicated in the killing, were arrested in Winchester on the day following the murder. They were supposed to be trying to make their escape, and were promptly arrested and carried by the sheriff of Powell county and a proper guard to the jail at Stanton. David Prewitt, the negro who is said to have been the murderer, fled to Fitchburg and placed himself under the protection of the Captain of the company of United States soldiers located there. When this fact was ascertained, the sheriffs of Estill and Powell counties, together with some of the friends and relatives of the murdered man, went to the Captain and demanded the negro, which demand was refused; the demand was then made in writing by the officers of the law, and was again refused by the Captain, who plead as an excuse that he was afraid they would mob the negro. They gave him every reasonable assurance that such would not be the case, but still he refused. Mr. C. C. Curry went to Frankfort last week to get a requisition to take the negro from the soldiers, but failed in his purpose, as neither the Governor or any of the other proper officers to grant the requisition were at Frankfort.

In the good old days the civil authority was sacred, and was pre-eminently superior to the military, but in these latter days any little shoulder-strapped popinjay can, with impunity, interfere with the execution of the State laws, and hinder the State officers in the discharge of their duty.

The Official Correspondence.

[From the Frankfort Yeoman.]

A correspondent has sent us the official proceedings in the case, which we give below, including the response of Capt. Morse, the officer in question, declining to surrender the accused to the civil authorities. This is a high-handed outrage on the part of Captain Morse and demands the attention of the commanding officer of the department. The attempt to hold the State authorities responsible for the punishment of offenses against public order when criminals are thus shielded is futile. It has been bad enough heretofore to have the conflict of civil jurisdiction arising from the power to transfer cases from the State to the Federal courts wherever a negro was a party; but, if to this is to be added the power of every petty military officer to obstruct the ends of justice as in this case, the whole system of State criminal law will soon fall to the ground, stifled by the combined civil and military power of the Federal power:

STATE OF KENTUCKY, POWELL COUNTY:

Charles Curry being by me duly sworn, states that on the night of the 2d day of August, 1871, Joseph E. Curry, a citizen of Powell county, Ky., was killed and murdered by one David Prewitt, alias David Morehead (a man of color), and there was an inquisition held upon the body of said Curry on the 3d of August, 1871, by the coroner of Powell county, and a verdict returned by the jury that said Joseph E. Curry came to his death by the hands of the said David Prewitt, alias David Morehead, by then and there shooting him, the said Joseph E. Curry, with a shot-gun or musket, loaded with leaden bullets or slugs; that a warrant was immediately thereafter issued by the proper officer, to-wit, Curtis Maston, a justice of the peace for Powell county, for the arrest of said David Prewitt, alias David Morehead, and was placed in the hands of the jailer of Powell county, to-wit, William M. Combs, and said jailer pursued him, the said Prewitt, alias Morehead, to Fitchburg, and there found him in the possession of a military company of United States troops, commanded by Captain Morse. The return of said jailer upon said warrant is hereto annexed, and made part of this affidavit.

C. C. CURRY.

Also, Willis Curry makes affidavit, and states that he was present at Fitchburg on the 4th day of August, 1871, when William M. Combs, jailer of Powell county, made a demand of Captain Morse for David Prewitt, alias David Morehead, by virtue of a warrant he, said jailer, then had in his hands against the said Prewitt or Morehead, which demand was refused by said Morse. The said Combs then and there said to United States Commander Adair that he might send troops with him to the town of Stanton to protect the said Prewitt, if he thought it necessary; and further affiant saith not.

W. W. CURRY.

Also, John W. Williams makes affidavit, and states that he went, in company with William M. Combs, to the town of Fitchburg on the 4th day of August, 1871, for the purpose of arresting one David Prewitt, alias David Morehead, by virtue of a warrant the said Combs then had in his hands against said Prewitt, and found him, the said Prewitt, in the hands of Captain Morse, then commanding a company of United States troops; said Combs made a demand of said Morse for said Prewitt, which demand was refused. Affiant believes it to be impossible to execute said warrant without the aid of the military of this State.

JOHN W. WILLIAMS,
Sheriff of Powell county, Ky.

Sworn to by Charles Curry, Willis Curry, and John W. Williams before me, this 5th day of August, 1871.

A. C. DANIEL.
Examiner for Powell County.

Harriet Morehead (of color) being sworn, testifies as follows: At home; no one there but Dave, Henry and mother; he said he would cut my head off; I shut the door; Dave shot the gun at Mr. Curry; Mr. Curry fell in the road; Dave was standing at the slip-gap when he shot; he shot and run.

Henry Morehead (of color)—Mr. Curry came to the fence and hallooed three times; then said, where is the old man? he,s not here; don't talk so dam saucy, or I'll go for you; Dave got the gun and shot; I heard the man fall.

Clary Morehead (of color)—Mr. Curry came and hallooed at the fence; wanted to know where the old man was; I told him he had gone somewhere; he wanted to know if he could get over the river.

We, the jury, empaneled and sworn to hold an inquest on the dead body of Joseph Curry, do find that he came to his death by the hands of David Morehead, who shot and killed the said Joseph Curry, without provocation, and, in our opinion, murdered him in cold blood in the county of Powell, on the evening of the 2d of August, 1871.

Given under our hands this 3d day of August, 1871. Zadock Kidd, W. H. Kohlhass, Beverla See, C. S. Patton, Newton Todd, Tandy Martin, James F. Murry, James D. Stanhope, David Adams, H. G. Walters, T. J. Hamilton, J. W. Smallwood.

THE COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY.

To any Sheriff, Jailer, Marshal, Policeman, or Coroner in this State:

It appearing that there are reasonable grounds for believing that David Morehead (of color), Lafayette Morehead (of color), and George Rucker (of color), have committed the crime of murder in the county of Powell, Kentucky, on the 2d day of August, 1871, by killing one Joseph Curry, by then and there shooting him with a gun loaded with leaden shot and bullets, whereof the said Joseph Curry did die:

You are therefore commanded forthwith to arrest the said David Morehead (of color), Lafayette Morehead (of color), and George Rucker (of color), and bring them before some magistrate of Powell county, to be dealt with according to law.

Given under my hand this, the 3d day of August, 1871.

CURTIS MASTON, J. P. P. C.

STATE OF KENTUCKY, POWELL COUNTY—SS:

I, William M. Combs, jailer of Powell county, Ky., do hereby certify that the within warrant was placed in my hands by Curtis Maston, Esq., a justice of the peace of Powell county, Ky., on the 3d day of August, 1871; that I pursued the said David Morehead (of color) to Fitchburg, in Estill county, Ky.; that I found him in the custody of a company of soldiers, commanded by Captain Morse, who, after a written demand made by me, refused to deliver him into my custody. The said written demand, together with the refusal of the said Captain Morse, is hereto annexed and made a part of my return. I further certify that it is impossible for me to execute this writ without the aid of the militia of the State of Kentucky, and I respectfully call upon the Governor of this State to furnish me such aid, or the ends of justice will be defeated.

W. M. COMBS,
Jailer of Powell County, Ky.

Dated August 4, 1871.

I, William M. Combs, jailer of Powell county, do hereby demand of you, Capt. Morse, commander of United States soldiers at Fitchburg, the body of David Prewitt, alias David Morehead, the murderer of Joseph Curry, to be taken to Stanton, the county seat of Powell county, Ky., to be dealt with according to law. This 4th day of August, 1871.

W. M. COMPS, J. P. C.

Executed by delivering a true copy of the within to the within named Capt. Morse, this 4th day of August, 1871. At the same time notifying him that I was the jailer of Powell county, Ky.

W. M. COMBS, J. P. C.

HEADQUARTERS DET. U. S. TROOPS,
FITCHBURG, ESTILL CO., KY.,
August 4, 1871.

W. M. Combs, Esq., Jailer of Powell County, Ky.:

SIR: In reply to your application of this day's date for the body of David Prewitt, alias David Morehead, I have the honor to inform you that this man is now in my custody, and is held by me at the request of the United States authorities. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. E. MORSE,
Capt. 16th Infantry, Commanding Detachment.

Grant "Bobbin' 'Round."

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 13.—President Grant, Secretary Robeson, Postmaster General Creswell, and ex-Secretary Borie came from Long Branch on Saturday afternoon, and dined with ex-Senator Cattell, at his residence near Camden. Subsequently the party went on board of a private yacht, and proceeded up the Delaware to the residence of ex-Secretary Borie, where they passed Sunday. The President returns to Long Branch on Monday morning.

THE KENTUCKY ELECTION.

Comparative Vote of 1868 and 1871.

The following table shows the comparative vote for President and Governor in 1868 and the vote for Governor in 1871 as far as received:

Counties.	1868. Governor. Stevenson	1868. Governor. Baker	1868. President. Seymour	1868. President. Grant	1871. Governor. Leslie	1871. Governor. Harlan
Adair	696	160	656	261	1040	861
Allen	652	39	643	271	863	607
Anderson	745	68	803	116	916	423
Ballard	1400	65	1345	106	....	....
Barren	1693	117	1455	390	1808	1286
Bath	1072	352	1025	497	1172	933
Boone	1235	130	1503	256	1330	354
Bourbon	1329	104	1372	184	1361	1528
Boyd	654	389	513	434	....	....
Boyle	862	90	913	154	1131	1044
Bracken	847	129	1210	507	1114	474
Breathitt	....	....	440	223	....	....
Breckinridge	1445	178	1160	408	1237	1150
Bullitt	821	15	972	45	803	305
Butler	470	540	469	563	675	832
Caldwell	744	96	832	300	986	691
Calloway	1275	40	1090	89	1300	415
Campbell	2096	1060	1894	1701	1714	1579
Carroll	777	23	984	94	904	151
Carter	....	....	560	342	....	....
Casey	629	121	461	207	686	583
Christian	1501	818	1456	484	2251	2450
Clark	997	111	1075	227	1046	937
Clay	487	517	445	681	....	....
Clinton	312	118	290	155	....	....
Crittenden	665	418	693	533	....	....
Cumberl'nd	590	44	536	108	628	607
Daviess	2475	60	2413	218	2748	896
Edmonson	301	44	345	155	419	415
Estill	695	680	641	650	773	765
Fayette	1749	358	2016	[illegible]	[illegible]	2082
Fleming	1263	798	1178	855	1276	1089
Floyd	732	127	468	112	....	....
Franklin	1405	183	1390	274	1701	1144
Fulton	849	1	749	6	747	72
Gallatin	439	32	571	100	585	180
Garrard	982	297	807	384	1042	1102
Grant	954	455	933	573	1006	640
Graves	1894	296	1830	446	1956	578
Grayson	672	101	816	416	904	701
Greene	694	61	576	147	784	748
Greenup	753	774	556	743	889	854
Hancock	691	16	719	105	750	324
Hardin	1711	104	1722	200	1520	1008
Harlan	113	452	96	476	....	....
Harrison	1404	193	1593	458	1615	1033
Hart	1298	90	1201	242	1136	1012
Henderson	1511	36	1807	88	1795	1287
Henry	1736	54	1402	157	1424	792
Hickman	1047	22	987	41	1089	222
Hopkins	1130	122	1286	340	1378	715
Jackson	113	433	111	502	191	608
Jefferson	10803	487	11072	1481	10195	5532
Jessamine	784	149	745	172	1072	1097
Johnson	367	565	274	531	....	....
Josh Bell	87	346	98	359	....	....
Kenton	2625	1074	2732	1658	2315	1711
Knox	337	656	392	820	....	....
Larue	701	45	757	113	774	367
Laurel	382	658	474	714	472	654
Lawrence	788	308	633	386	....	....
Letcher	284	260	278	271	....	....
Lewis	856	896	799	988	1061	165
Lincoln	1464	23	1043	116	1306	921
Livingston	802	15	810	76	....	....
Logan	1904	130	1910	307	1883	1451
Lyon	449	26	484	61	575	410
Madison	1306	337	1650	819	1822	1485
Magoffin	322	277	233	247	377	100
Marion	1553	107	1460	206	1177	921
Marshall	989	76	970	117	998	136
Mason	1856	404	1862	631	1829	1046
McCracken	1328	146	1146	241	1009	697
McLean	729	56	731	150	745	413
Meade	1113	15	1099	50	1078	303
Menifee	....	....	....	....	274	69
Mercer	1415	266	1164	326	1391	1230
Metcalfe	573	49	474	206	672	657
Monroe	358	293	431	556	....	....
Montg'm'ry	841	88	872	136	893	742
Morgan	879	222	719	201	....	....
Muhlenbu'g	947	494	864	490	1222	1074
Nelson	1511	5	1585	21	1510	865
Nicholas	974	252	993	315	1202	745
Ohio	1190	234	1208	583	1379	1194
Oldham	920	50	2198	82	789	338
Owen	2248	17	894	53	2389	388
Owsley	113	526	251	657	....	....
Pendleton	1176	631	1210	759	969	701
Perry	187	347	195	347	....	....
Pike	599	234	438	219	....	....
Powell	257	178	203	134	....	....
Pulaski	944	1153	1200	1571	959	1642
Robertson	485	89	619	218	615	243
Rockcastle	580	384	611	516	688	659
Rowan	180	282	167	254	....	....
Russell	541	163	423	222	544	539
Scott	1383	42	1508	168	1536	1257
Shelby	1602	60	1751	89	1644	1079
Simpson	916	17	805	90	1139	547
Spencer	864	3	798	14	587	212
Taylor	600	8	641	44	630	435
Todd	1040	69	1199	108	1163	1065
Trigg	1236	42	947	128	1243	675
Trimble	884	8	870	33	841	34
Union	1493	56	1558	180	....	....
Warren	1935	50	1811	320	2296	1867
Washingt'n	948	273	1037	399	1098	1162
Wayne	597	111	952	412	....	....
Webster	844	91	1037	201	839	459
Whitley	219	699	281	940	....	....
Wolfe	336	155	346	180	....	....
Woodford	898	28	969	71	1246	1096
Total	114412	35734	115889	39566	110443	74125

Leslie in 87 counties	110,443
Stevenson do	105,052
Leslie over vote of '68	5,391
Leslie over Harlan	36,318
Harlan in 87 counties	74,125
Baker do do	[illegible]
Harlan over vote of '68	50,317

ADDITIONAL RETURNS.

Caldwell County—Official.

Leslie, 984; Carlisle, 979; Rodman, 976; Smith, 976; Tate, 977; Henderson, 978; Grant, 977; Harlan, 691; Thomas, 686; Brown, 682; Krippenstaple, 681; Fry, 680; Pratt, 503; McCrary, 679. For State Senate—Darby, Dem., 984; Black, Rep., 674. For Legislature—Wilson, Dem., 956; Ratleff, Rep., 710. For County Clerk—McGoodwin, Dem., 1,019; Mitchisson, Rep., 451.

THE NEXT LEGISLATURE.

List of the Members Holding Over and those Recently Elected.

Those marked with an asterisk (*) are Republicans, those with an obelisk (†) Independents and the remainder Democrats:

SENATE.

MEMBERS HOLDING OVER.

Seventh District—Edwin Hawes, Daviess and Hancock.

Eighth District—J. M. Cosby, Ohio, Butler and McLean.

Ninth District—W. L. Conklin, Breckinridge, Grayson and Edmonson.

Tenth District—J. B. Hayden (†), Hardin, Meade and Bullitt.

Fourteenth District—Wm. Johnson, Nelson, Shelby and Spencer.

Fifteenth District—Robert A. Burton, Taylor, Washington and Marion.

Seventeenth District—W. McKee Fox, Pulaski and Wayne.

Eighteenth District—A. G. Talbott (†), Boyle, Lincoln, Garrard and Casey.

Nineteenth District—W. H. Chelf, Green, Hart, and Larue.

Eleventh District—J. S. Barlow, Barren, Metcalfe and Monroe.

Twentieth District—James Q. Chenoweth, Anderson and Franklin.

Twenty-first District—W. L. Vories, Henry, Trimble, Carroll and Oldham.

Twenty-third District—J. H. Dorman, Gallatin, Owen, and Boone.

Twenty-fourth District—John G. Carlisle, Kenton, resigned.

Twenty-fifth District—Thomas Wrightson, (*) Campbell.

Twenty-seventh District—A. L. McAfee, Fayette, Jessamine, and Woodford.

Twenty-eighth District—Geo. W. Conner, Bath, Montgomery, Menifee, and Bourbon.

Twenty-ninth District—Harrison Cockrill, Estill, Jackson, Powell, and Madison.

Thirty-first District—E. Whitaker, Mason and Lewis.

Thirty-second District—K. F. Pritchard, Greenup, Boyd, and Lawrence.

MEMBERS ELECTED IN 1871.

First District—H. S. Hale, Hickman, Fulton and Graves.

Third District—G. A. C. Holt, Trigg, Calloway, Livingston and Lyon.

Fourth District—F. W. Darby, Hopkins, Caldwell and Crittenden.

Fifth District—Jas. F. Clay, Union, Henderson and Webster.

Sixth District—E. P. Campbell,* Christian and Muhlenburg.

Twelfth District—W. W. Frazer, Logan, and Simpson.

Thirteenth District—J. J. Gatewood, Warren and Allen.

Sixteenth District—D. R. Haggard, Cumberland, Adair, Russell and Clinton.

Twenty-second District—W. P. Duvall, Scott, Harrison and Robertson.

Twenty-fourth District—James B. Casey, Kenton.

Twenty-sixth District—O. D. McManama, Pendleton, Bracken and Grant.

Thirtieth District—T. F. Hargis, Fleming, Rowan and Nicholas.

Thirty-third District—A. L. Martin, Letcher, Clay, Harlan, Floyd and Pike.

Thirty-fourth District—John E. Cooper, Magoffin, Breathitt, Johnson, Morgan, Wolfe, Elliott, Lee and Menifee.

Thirty-fifth District—E. D. Standiford, Louisville and Jefferson county.

Thirty-sixth District—Alfred T. Pope, Louisville.

Thirty-seventh District—Ben J. Webb, Louisville.

Thirty-eighth District—R. Boyd, Laurel and Rockcastle.*

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Adair—James Garnett.
Allen—Wm. J. McElroy.
Anderson—W. F. Bond.
Ballard—T. H. Corbett.
Barren—W. R. Bates.
Bourbon—C. M. Clay.
Boyd and Carter—Mordecai Williams.
Boyle—Wm. A. Hoskins.
Breckinridge—D. Hambleton.
Bullitt and Spencer—W. B. M. Brooks.
Bath and Menifee—A. W. Bascom.
Breckinridge—Jonas Wilson.*
Butler—Julian N. Phelps.
Bracken—A. C. Armstrong.
Boone—T. Spencer Fish.
Calloway— —Ayers.
Christian—Walter Evans.*
Caldwell and Lyon—F. A. Wilson.
Clark and Montgomery—Joseph T. Tucker.
Cumberland and Clinton—C. P. Gray.
Carroll and Trimble—Robt. Sanders.
Campbell—R. T. Baker,* E. R. Morin.
Casey and Russell—Bryan S. McClure.
Daviess—Clint. Griffith.
Fleming—E. A. Robertson.
Fayette—Wm. Cassius Goodloe.*
Franklin—Harry I. Todd.
Green and Taylor—T. N. Johnson.
Greenup—J. L. Waring.
Garrard—Wm. Sellers.*
Grayson—J. M. White.
Graves—T. J. Jones.
Gallatin and Grant—Wm. Conrad.
Hart—J. P. Rowlett.
Hancock—James Snyder.
Hardin—J. L. Nall.
Harrison—T. J. McGibben.
Henry—George M. Jesse.
Hopkins—S. H. Wolfolk.
Henderson—L. W. Trafton.
Hickman and Fulton—A. S. Arnold.
Jackson—H. S. Powell.*
Jessamine—James A. McCampbell.*
Jefferson—E. Polk Johnson.
Louisville—
  First District—M. Woods Ferguson.
  Second District—J. P. Sacksteder.
  Third District—E. F. Waide.
  Fourth District—J. Guthrie Coke.
  Fifth District—J. M. Wright.
  Sixth District—J. S. Carpenter.
  Seventh District—B. E. Cassilly.
  Eighth District—G. W. Anderson.
Knox and Josh Bell—W. H. Evans.*
Kenton—C. C. Scales, C. D. Foote.
Laurel and Rockcastle—N. D. Cook.*
Lincoln—T. W. Varnon.
Larue—S. M. Sanders.
Lewis—T. J. Wilcox.*
Logan—C. H. Blakely.
Livingston and Marshall—C. H. Webb.
Madison—J. B. McCreary.
Marion—E. A. Graves.
McCracken—J. W. Ogilvie.
Mason—Wm. W. Baldwin, R. L. Cooper.
Meade—W. A. Allen.
Mercer—J. J. McAfee.
Muhlenburg—James Moorman.
Nicholas and Pendleton—J. S. Lawson.
Nelson—Wm. N. Beckham.
Owen—C. W. Threldkeld.
Ohio—J. S. Taylor.
Oldham—Wm. Tarleton.
Pendleton—W. W. Deaderick.
Pulaski—J. E. Cossin.
Scott—John A. Bell.
Simpson—W. W. Bush.
Shelby—J. P. Force.
Trigg—M. E. McKenzie.
Todd—W. L. Reaves.
Warren—Lewis Potter.
Woodford—J. C. S. Blackburn.
Washington—Matt. Newman.*
Webster—G. W. Bailey.

AFTER FIVE YEARS.

Capture of the Murderer of a Missouri Methodist Minister.

A Long Concealment.

[St. Louis Republican Marshfield, Mo., Letter.]

The people of Missouri, and especially of the southwest portion of the State, recollect the time and the circumstances connected with the murder of Rev. Samuel S. Headlee. He was a minister of the Gospel of high standing in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. In the fulfillment of his mission here on earth, it seems that his lot was cast with the Southern branch of the Methodist Church. He devoted his whole time and talent to the salvation of souls, and ignored the discussion of political questions which, during the last years of his life, gave rise to many scenes of bloodshed and carnage, especially in Southwest Missouri. He was truly a good man. His reputation was coextensive with the State. He stood high in the confidence of his fellow-men. At the time he was murdered he was Grand Chaplain of the Grand Lodge of the Free and Accepted Masons of the State of Missouri. The circumstances of the murder are familiar to a great many of his friends in Missouri. His life has been published and finds a most cordial welcome in the library of thousands of the best families.

The sad loss, and the circumstances connected with the cold-blooded and heartless murder of this good man, took place in this county, and will long be remembered by the good people here. The kind regard and love for the deceased require but the mention of his name to awaken within them the many sacred and pleasing memories surrounding his earthly career.

In conversations with the people here and in the contemplation of the dastardly act of the assassin that killed one so dearly loved, a deep-seated spirit of revenge is but too easily seen, and it is accompanied by the most poignant grief. He was the victim of partisan malice. The twenty-eighth day of July, 1866, was the day chosen by an organized band of desperadoes to go forth upon their blood-thirsty mission of death. The deceased was in Marshfield, as we are informed, on the day preceding his death. He was in the prime of life, being but thirty-five years of age, and was deservedly popular. The denomination to which he belonged had built a church some eleven miles from town, which was designated and known by the name of "Pleasant View." Some controversy had arisen about an interest claimed in the house by a man named Henderson McNabb, who was hostile to the church South. He resided in the neighborhood, and it is said that he had made threats that Parson Headlee should not hold service in the house again. In this connection it will also be proper to state that in the early part of the war Parson H. had an appointment to preach at this house, and when he went into the church he found the American flag standing up in the pulpit. The parson, when he ascended into the pulpit, took the flag away and stood it up in one corner of the church, remarking, as we are informed, to some of his friends, that he "intended to preach Christ and Him crucified, and not politics." It is said that the prisoner now under arrest was present upon that occasion, and was one of the audience, and that upon seeing the parson remove the flag made the remark that he would "kill him for that," but the prisoner went into the Union army, and some time after his return to his old neighborhood he still found Parson H. holding service in the Pleasant View meeting-house. As to the justice of the claim of Mr. McNabb, and his right to control the church property, it is but just to say that, upon a trial of the question in the court in this county, the Southern Methodists were awarded the church, and it was further adjudged that the church pay Mr. McNabb about ninety dollars, which was done, and the church is still owned and used by the congregation of Southern Methodists.

The event about which we now write occurred previous to the settlement of the controversy about the church property in the Circuit Court, and after the return of William Drake, the prisoner, from the Union army. There was considerable local excitement in the vicinity, and many serious threats were made about occupying the church. An organized band of desperate men, apparently in the interest of McNabb and his right to control the church, was formed, and, goaded on by the threats that had been made years before, and in the fiendishness of their depraved hearts, it was finally determined that Parson Headlee should never preach in the house again. A large congregation had assembled at the church, many going out from this place, but were met at the door by a mob and admission into the house refused. At this juncture Parson Headlee asked the mob if they had any objection to his holding service on his own premises, about a mile and a half distant, when he was informed that they had not, whereupon he announced to his congregation that services would be held in a beautiful grove on his premises. The large concourse of people then took up their line of march, and while they were wending their way to the shady grove to hear the voice of one they loved, and to listen to his discourse about the life to come, and while he was riding along between two ladies, each on horseback, the mob pursued, and, overtaking their intended victim, it is said that Wm. Drake, one of the mob, drew his revolver and deliberately shot Parson Headlee three times, each ball entering the body of his intended victim, producing instant death. With the blood of this good man resting on his soul, the prisoner, Wm. Drake, left the country and kept his whereabouts concealed until within a few days since. His concealment has been managed by his friends in the most cunning and adroit manner. During the term of his concealment an indictment was returned against him and every means possible was employed to ferret out his guilty accomplices. His partisan friends and accomplices used every means in their power to guard the action of the grand jury, as it would meet at every term of the court, and it is claimed that one who is suspected as being the leading man in the mob has actually been a member of the grand jury, and has thus availed himself of divers points, incident to the murder, and has thereby added to the crime of murder, and also concealing his accomplice, the crime of perjury. The prisoner was thus undoubtedly kept posted as to the condition of his case in this country. But "murder will out" and "truth crushed to earth will rise again." Through the energy and vigilance of our sheriff, A. A. Harrison, the place of concealment was discovered and a capias was issued by the clerk of the circuit court, and, to make the arrest more certain, two reliable young men, possessed of the requisite courage, started Aug. 1, 1871, on horseback, through a wild and mountainous country, a distance of about 130 miles. They reported to the sheriff, L. D. Walker, at Farmington, in St. Francois county, Mo., and delivered the capias to him, and the party at once proceeded to learn the precise locality and place of abode of the prisoner, and on the morning of the 5th of August, at day-break, their efforts were crowned with success. He had no time to make any attempt at resistance. The sheriff of that county at once took possession of his prisoner, and arrived at this place with him on last Monday evening, and delivered him to the sheriff of this county, who at once put him in the county jail, where he is now. His arrest having been ascertained by a telegraphic dispatch which preceded his arrival, considerable excitement prevailed in our usually quiet town, and a large number of people were congregated at the station eagerly awaiting the arrival of the object of a five years' search. Some intimations were given out that his friends would come armed and release him by force, but their better judgment seems to have prevailed, and nothing of the kind was attempted.

During his absence from this county, so confident was he that he would never be discovered, that he had settled and had married an intelligent young lady, and everything was going on with him the same as if nothing of the kind had ever occurred. Indeed, in his very neighborhood, and at the place where he frequently called, the photograph and life of Parson Headlee could be constantly seen by any persons calling, and the prisoner, by the sight of these, has often, without doubt, been reminded of the crime that was following him in his home of supposed safety. It clung to him and he could not shake it off, go where he would. His wife came with him to this place, and is now with her husband's friends. The prisoner is young, not more than 25 years of age, and seems to be very intelligent; and, it is said, expresses himself with a great deal of confidence that he will be acquitted. The father of the prisoner, a well-to-do farmer residing in Dallas county, was in town to-day, and is doing all he can for his son, and it is reported that the old man said, in a conversation with some of our citizens, that "others are more guilty than his son," and it is thought that some who have long been suspicioned will emigrate soon; or if they delay until another grand jury convenes, they, too, will be arrested. New developments are being made which promise a thorough investigation of the whole case. The best legal talent in the Southwest will evidently be employed to represent the friends on each side of the case. The defendant has retained John P. Ellis, Esq., of Springfield, Mo., as his leading counsel to manage the defense. Other counsel may be employed to assist Mr. Ellis if so desired, but as yet no announcement of such employment has been made. To-day Mr. Ellis appeared before the County Court (the Judge of our Circuit Court being absent), and made a motion to admit the release of the prisoner on bail, but the Court refused the application, holding that by the terms of the indictment the crime charged was not a bailable offense. Many exciting incidents and disclosures are expected during the progress of the investigation, which the friends of the deceased will doubtless be greatly interested in hearing. The Circuit Court convenes September 18, 1871.

SENSE AND SENTIMENT.

There's no God dare wrong a worm.—[Emerson.

If you are God's wise men the world will count you fools.

Death is the dropping of the flower that the fruit may swell.

What is virtue but a medicine, and vice but a wound?—[Hooker.

The childhood shows the man, as morning shows the day.—[Milton.

To be dextrous in danger is a virtue, but to court danger is a weakness.

Eternal life is spiritual substance, present and incident to the possessor.—[E. H. Chapin.

Many a word at random spoken,
May soothe or wound the heart that's broken.
—[Scott.

The mere learning of languages is like expending one's money for handsome purses.—[J. P. Richter.

If you have been tempted to evil, fly from it; it is not falling into the water, but lying in it, that drowns.

Never owe any man more than you are able to pay, and allow no man to owe you more than you are able to lose.

Woe to the physician who does not do his best for the beggar, just as for the millionaire!—Edward Everett Hale.

Real happiness is cheap enough, yet how dearly are we in the habit of paying for its counterfeit.—[Hosea Ballou.

I don't believe any one knows the sweetness of the promises who underrates the sanctity of the precept.—[J. H. Evans.

Without a belief in personal immortality religion surely is like an arch resting on one pillar, like a bridge ending in an abyss.

Sense shines with a double luster when it is set in humility. An able and yet humble man, is a jewel worth a kingdom.—[Penn.

The Philistine did not acquire Samson's strength by capturing his hair, and the secret of genius is not secured by gazing on its clothes.

Some men make a great flourish about always doing what they believe to be right, but always manage to believe that is right which is for their own interests.

He who begins by loving Christianity better than truth, will proceed by loving his own sect or church better than Christianity, and end by loving himself better than all.—[Coleridge.

Instruct me right in the faith which, being the best of all, may produce the good things by means of words and action. My heart wishes that I may know Thee, thou Wise!—[Zend Avesta.

Human work, to be effectual, must be the result of clear thinking. It is true that much of the labor of life is performed with comparatively little thought, but it is not less the result of thought!

He that speaketh against his own reason, speaks against his own conscience, and therefore it is certain no man serves God with a good conscience who serves Him against his reason.—[Jeremy Taylor.

Ignorance does not simply deprive us of advantages; it leads us to work our own misery; it is not merely a vacuum, void of knowledge, but a plenum of positive errors, continually productive of unhappiness.—[Samuel Bailey.

There is a perennial nobleness, and even sacredness, in work. Were he never so benighted, forgetful of his high calling, there is always hope in a man that actually and earnestly works; in idleness alone is there perpetual despair.

All the cares of the day ought to be laid aside with our clothes. None of them must be carried to bed with us; and in this respect, custom may obtain very great power over the thoughts. It is a destructive practice to study in bed, and read till one falls asleep.

A man will never be just to others who is not just to himself, and the first requisite of that justice is, that he should look every obligation, every engagement, every duty in the face. This applies as much to money as to more serious affairs, and as much to nations as to men.

Notwithstanding the impression held in society with reference to the so-called "enterprise" of the day, whereby men suddenly grow rich and influential, it is nevertheless true that no man can make or retain a good and useful position in life without possessing the habits of punctuality and temperance.

There is no greater mistake, (says an eminent divine,) than to suppose that Christians can impress the world by agreeing with it. No! it is no conformity that we want; it is not being able to beat the world in its own way; but it is to stand apart from and above it, and to produce the impression of a holy and a separate life; this only can give us a true Christian power.

A poor woman kept a strawberry plant in a broken pot in her window. It grew and flourished finely, and when a friend congratulated her on the promise of fruit, she replied, "Ah, it is not for the fruit I keep it. I am too poor to keep any living creature, but it is a great comfort to me to have that plant, for I know it can live only by the power of God, and to see it live and grow from day to day tells me that God is near."

If a man begins to forget that he is a social being, a member of a body, and that the only truths which can avail him anything, the only truths which are worthy objects of his philosophical search, are those which are equally true for every man, which will equally avail every man, which he must proclaim, as far as he can to every man, from the proudest sage to the meanest outcast, he enters, I believe, into a lie and helps forward the dissolution of that society of which he is a member.—[C. Kingsley.

I sometimes go musing along the street to see how few people there are whose faces look as though any joy had come down and sung in their souls. I can see the lines of thought, and of care, and of fear,—money lines, shrewd, grasping lines,—but how few happy lines! The rarest feeling that ever lights the human face in the contentment of a loving soul. Sit for an hour on the steps of the exchange in Wall street, and you will behold a drama which is better than a thousand theaters, for all the actors are real.—Beecher.

Shoddy will not wear. Reputation will never answer for character. No other way is open to a man except to pay the demanded price for the solid gold. "Whatsoever a man soweth that shall he also reap." There are numbers of men who, going down under the illusion that they escape detection, that their frauds in literature, in religion, in business, could never be detected, and that character could be conveniently dispensed with, give, as Beecher terms it, "illustrious instances of How God's government grinds up fools."

In every city, remarks the Morning Star, are men who believe that deception is an absolute necessity to success in business. They accept the lower maxims of trade as truths which they can safely take into their hearts and their business. But in the long run the low aims and maxims break them down. A tradesman finds himself carrying too large a load—too much business on slender credit—but instead of contracting his business, coming down modestly to his level, he attempts to increase the deception by endeavoring to inflate still further his credit.

One of the deadliest things is dreaminess, sleepiness. A Christian readily falls into this state. I notice it even in the public congregation. Very often the whole service is gone through mechanically. That same dreaminess falls upon many professors and abides with them, and instead of praising God more and more, it is as much as ever they can do to keep up the old strain—and barely that. Let us shake ourselves from all such sleep. Surely, if there were any service in which a man should be altogether and wholly awake, it is praising and magnifying God. A sleepy seraph before the throne of Jehovah, or a cherub nodding during sacred song, it were ridiculous to imagine. And shall such an insult to the majesty of heaven be seen on earth? No! Let us say to all that is within us, "Awake! awake!"—[Spurgeon.

☞ The proprietor of the grounds on which a menagerie and circus were exhibited in Cincinnati, chartered the menagerie for one day, and gave an exhibition on Sunday. The Commercial tells the result: "He was ordered by the police to stop the exhibition, but positively refused to do so. He was then arrested and taken to Oliver-street station-house, on a charge of giving a public show on Sunday. He gave bail and was released, but, continuing the show, was arrested and rearrested several times. He was always prepared to give bail, however, and at 8 o'clock was still enjoying his freedom, and rejoicing in the computation that he had made nearly a thousand dollars clear by the enterprise."

☞ A London policeman who did not know that monarchs sometimes get up at 6 o'clock in the morning and stroll about the streets unattended, was recently going to arrest the Emperor of Brazil as a Communist and suspicious character generally.

☞ A man up in Portsmouth, N. H., named his two children Ebenezer and Flora, and always spoke of them as "Eb." and "Flo."—neat and tide-y names.—[Boston Advertiser.

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KENTUCKY INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB, LOCATED AT Danville, Ky.,

HAVING closed its forty-eighth session on the 31st day of July last, will reopen on the first day of October next. This is a State institution, supported entirely by the State. Its object is the education of the deaf and dumb. It is not an asylum or permanent home for unfortunates, but all mutes in Kentucky between the ages of ten and thirty, who are of sound mind and good character, and free from chronic and contagious diseases, will be received and allowed to remain from five to seven years. Board and tuition are free. No certificate of indigency is required. For further information apply to J. A. JACOBS, Principal, Danville, Ky. au14 eod6

DR. VAN NORMAN'S

ENGLISH, French, and German Family and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, 24 and 26 West Fifty-first street, New York. Will commence its fifteenth year September 21st, 1871. For full information send for catalogue. au14 eod2m

THE UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA COMPRISES THE FOLLOWING DEPARTMENTS:

1. School of Latin. 2. School of Greek. 3. School of Modern Language. 4. School of Moral Philosophy. 5. School of History and English Literature. 6. School of Chemistry. 7. School of Natural Philosophy. 8. School of Mathematics. 9. School of Common and Statute Law. 10. School of Constitutional and Civil Law and Equity. 11. School of Physiology and Surgery. 12. School of Anatomy and Materia Medica. 13. School of Medicine and Obstetrics. 14. School of Applied Mathematics. 15. School of Analytical, Industrial, and Agricultural Chemistry. 16. School of Natural History and Agriculture. [Professor to be elected.] ☞ Provision made for classes in Mineralogy and Geology, Hebrew, Political Economy, Practical Physics, Medical Jurisprudence, and Sanskrit.

Diplomas and Certificates of Proficiency are given in the separate schools.

The following Degrees are conferred: 1. Bachelor of Letters. 2. Bachelor of Science. 3. Master of Arts. 4. Doctor of Medicine. 5. Bachelor of Law. 6. Civil Engineer. 7. Mining Engineer.

The expenses of the student, exclusive of text books, clothing, and pocket-money, amount to from $[illegible] to $[illegible] per session of nine months, of which sums $[illegible] to $[illegible] are payable on admission. Session opens Oct. 1st. For catalogues, address CHARLES S. VENABLE, Chairman of Faculty, P. O. University of Va. jy24 MoAFr6

FOREST ACADEMY.

Select Male School.

ITS number of boarders is limited to sixty. The charter of the Academy confers privileges as ample as those of any college or university.

I have permanently engaged the assistance of two learned, experienced and laborious instructors, Professors Blackwell and Arnold.

A military drill, with neat uniform, has been instituted for physical development. The most desirable advantages of rural life, with home comforts, are secured to all pupils.

This institution boards and educates two young men, without cost, in preparation for the Christian ministry.

The next session, by divine favor, will commence on the first Monday of September. For catalogues apply to myself, Anchorage P. O., Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington railroad. jy2 deod3m B. H. McCOWN.

THE MISSES LANE

WILL open a Boarding School for Young Ladies in New York City on Wednesday, September 20th, 1871. For reference and circular apply to Col. JOHN MASON BROWN, Lexington, Ky. jy14 d3m

School for Girls.

MRS. BARNEY and Miss ELLEN D. POWELL will, on the First Monday in September, open a school for Girls. Application to be made at No. 300 Fourth street, between Chestnut and Broadway. jy31 d&Suim

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, CONDUCTED BY Ecclesiastics of the Congregation of the Resurrection of our Lord, (St. Mary's P. O.) MARION COUNTY, KY.,

SIXTY-TWO miles from Louisville, on Lebanon branch L. & N. R. R. Opens with a full faculty. Session from first Monday in September to end of June. Board and tuition per term of five months, $100, invariably in advance. Applications should be made as soon as possible to Rev. ED. GLOWALSKI, C. R., President, or to Prof. M. A. FRAWLEY. au11 dtf

St. Xavier's Institute, 285 Fourth St.

PARENTS are respectfully informed that the next session of this institution will commence on Wednesday, August 16th, 1871. Mass of the Holy Ghost will be offered on the same day, at 9 o'clock A. M., in the chapel of the institute, for the good success of the studies. au12 d5

Presentation Academy,

161 FIFTH STREET, between Green and Walnut. Conducted by the Sisters of Charity from Nazareth. Will be re-opened on Monday, August 21, 1871. au8 d15

Kentucky High School, Frankfort, Ky.

E. M. MURCH, A. M. .... Principal.

THE second session of this institution will begin on Monday, September 4th, 1871. Tuition—For boys, $100 per session of 10 months; for girls, $75 per session of 10 months, payable half yearly in advance. Board of Managers—John Walcutt, H. I. Todd, Grant Green, Thomas Rodman, J. G. Dudley, D. W. Lindsey, B. B. Sayre, W. J. Chinn, E. H. Taylor, Jr. It is the intention of the Board of Managers and incorporators of this school, among whom are many of the first citizens of Frankfort and Franklin county, to make it equal in all respects to any in the country. Teachers of the highest order of talents and skill, as instructors, will have charge of the several departments. Superior accommodations will be provided for pupils from a distance. Board, including fuel and lights, in the best private families, if desired, at five to six dollars per week, or from $200 to $240 per session of ten months. All applications for admission must be made to the treasurer. Further information may be obtained by addressing the President, or any one of the Board of Managers.

E. H. TAYLOR, Jr., President.
au9 d1m GRANT GREEN, Treasurer.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING, at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. A higher and more practical Course of Instruction will be given here than has ever been attempted elsewhere in this country. Reopens Sept. 13th. For the Annual Register, containing improved Course of Study, and full particulars, apply to Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director. au5 d&w1m

Georgetown College and Female Seminary.

THE next scholastic year of these institutions will open September 4th with a full corps of competent instructors. For catalogues containing course of study, terms, &c., address Prof. D. THOMAS or Prof. J. J. RUCKER, Georgetown, Ky. au4 d1m

Cecilian College—Male,

IN the country, on the E. & P. R. R. Board, tuition, washing, fuel, lights, per 20 weeks, $100. H. A. CECIL & BROS., Cecilian P. O., Hardin Co., Ky. au1 d6wexSu

PATAPSCO FEMALE INSTITUTE, Near Baltimore, Md.

THIS Institute has been in operation for thirty years, and enjoys a national reputation. With the number of pupils limited to ninety, it has representatives from two-thirds of the States, principally South and Southwest. Its location is pre-eminently healthful, is central, and easily reached by railroad from Baltimore and Washington City. For circulars address Mrs. R. H. ARCHER, Ellicott City P. O., Md. jy24 eod3m

Bellewood Female School.

THE next session will open on Monday, the 4th of September. The buildings have been repainted, renovated, and furnished during vacation. The faculty is complete in all departments, both solid and ornamental, embracing a native of France as teacher of that language. Miss Nannie Sherrard, who filled the place for four years with so much success, has been chosen Assistant Principal. This school is in the country, but accessible to the city by half an hour's ride by rail nearly every hour in the day, thus combining the advantages of both the city and the country, without the annoyances of either. For circulars apply to Rev. W. W. HILL, Anchorage, Ky. au5 eodtd

WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY, AT ST. LOUIS, MO.,

OFFERS to students of both sexes facilities for securing a thorough English, classical, scientific or legal education, not inferior to those furnished by the best schools and universities in the United States. It consists of the following distinct departments:

1. Academic. Course of study six years, embracing all common English branches and studies preparatory to the higher departments. Corps of teachers numbers 19, with Prof. Geo. B. Stone as principal.

2. Mary Institute (for girls). Course of study very extended. Corps of teachers numbers 15, with Prof. C. S. Pennel as principal.

3. Collegiate. Course of study four years. Graduates receive the degree of "B. A." Faculty consists of 15 professors; M. S. Snow, registrar.

4. Polytechnic. Course of study four years, the work of the last two years being almost wholly professional, in the four directions of Civil Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Mining and Metallurgy, and Chemistry. Degrees conferred: "C. E.," "Mech. Eng.," "Min. Eng.," and "Chemist." Faculty consists of 11 professors; C. M. Woodward, dean.

5. Law. Course of study two years. Degree conferred "LL. B." Faculty consists of 8 professors; Geo. M. Stewart, dean.

Total number of students in all departments last year, 531.

With accomplished and experienced teachers in every department, the university claims the support not only of Missouri, but of the whole West. The pervading spirit is that of honest, hard work. Indigent students who are good scholars are generously provided for. Unfurnished rooms and facilities for boarding clubs can be obtained by students in college and polytechnic departments. The apparatus and field instruments are new and extensive, the chemical and physical laboratories very complete, and the university buildings spacious and well located.

Apply for admission to law department the first week in October, in all other departments on Saturday, September 9, at 8 A. M.

For further information apply to the officers named above or to WM. G. ELIOT, President. jy28 d13 Fr&Mo

The Louisville Female College

WILL resume on Monday, September 4, 1871. This is a chartered institution, a well-appointed young ladies' college, where the healthiness of the location is unsurpassed, where young ladies are made to feel at home, and where everything essential to a thorough and accomplished education is taught by learned and experienced educators at moderate charges, varying from $[illegible] to $120 per session of twenty weeks. This includes board and tuition in all the branches of the entire course except music, drawing and the modern languages, which are extra. For catalogues address

DAY SCHOLARS

residing in any part of this city or Jeffersonville or New Albany, who take the extra branches, can travel to and from school daily on street cars free of charge.

REV. S. PRETTYMAN, A. M., President. au8 WeSa&Mo1m*

COURIER-JOURNAL

LOUISVILLE.
MONDAY MORNING, AUG. 14, '71.

☞ *For Advertising Rates and Terms of Subscription, see last column of this page.*

KENTUCKY NEWS.

The Flemingsburg Democrat says the election passed off very quietly in that county. No disturbance is reported from any quarter.

The Andes Insurance Company have given a premium of $50 for the best harness mare or gelding, to be contended for at the Lexington fair.

The Hopkinsville New Era of the 11th comes to us with an eight-column advertisement of Hemings & Cooper's Circus and Menagerie, which is to exhibit there on the 17th proximo.

A hogshead of the new crop of tobacco was sold at the Lynn Boyd warehouse, in Paducah, Tuesday. It weighed about four hundred pounds, was made of primed leaves, and brought $6 80.

The Carlisle Mercury says: Our railroad is now running two trains daily from Maysville to Cowan's station on schedule time. Cowan's station is between ten and eleven miles from here.

An interesting religious revival is going on among the Methodists at New Concord. Over twenty convictions, and about twelve conversions have taken place, and the good work seems as yet only begun.

The residence of Mr. David R. Hedges, at Springdale, in Lewis county, was set fire to one night last week by some unknown incendiary, and totally destroyed. The loss to Mr. Hedges is about $1,000.

The scaffolding of the new Baptist church at Washington, Mason county, fell on Tuesday, precipitating the carpenters to the ground. Young George Orr and another workman were badly bruised.

The Frankfort Yeoman says: "The civil authorities were busy yesterday issuing warrants, with a view to an investigation of the election riot. The examination will begin to-day, or, at farthest, Monday."

The Hopkinsville New Era says: "From all accounts which have reached us we report that the election passed off exceedingly quiet in Christian county. We have heard of no disturbance at any of the precincts."

The negroes of Calloway county seem to be a more sensible set of citizens than those of other localities in the State. Eight negroes voted in Murray last Monday, and, of the eight, seven of them voted the Democratic ticket.

The Woodford Weekly declares "the negroes deserve credit for the good order with which they behaved on Monday last. So far as we have heard they evinced no disposition to create trouble anywhere in the county."

The Jessamine County Fair, which closed Monday, was a very successful exhibition. The attendance was large, the stock show superb, and the hospitality of the people fully up to the Kentucky standard, high as it is.

The Woodford Weekly says: "Captain Oheck, living at the toll-gate on the Shryock's pike, has probably the finest watermelon patch in the county. He has over five acres, with about 1,400 hills, all looking promising. The Captain expects to realize over $1,000 on his patch."

At New Concord, on election day, Bud Moody, from Tennessee, overflowed with benzine, knocked down John Turpin, cut an officer with a knife, and then fled to the woods, making his escape, though a number of shots were fired at him.

The sheriff of Henry county was in Lexington Wednesday morning, having in charge a patient for the Lunatic Asylum. But owing to the crowd already there, he was compelled to return with his patient. The institution now has about 546 inmates.

Several persons interfered with policeman Brink, of Winchester, on Monday, while attempting to arrest a drunken man. Several policemen came to Brink's aid, when a general fight ensued, in which pistols were freely used, but fortunately no one was hurt.

Charles Rosser, one of the attaches of the Maysville Bulletin, has received the appointment of freight agent on the Maysville and Lexington railroad. This is a sensible selection on the part of the company, as a cleverer fellow or a better business man does not exist than Charley Rosser.

A negro woman died on Sunday in Hopkinsville from burns received by the explosion of a coal-oil lamp, which she undertook to fill without extinguishing it. Within the past year there have been four or five lamp explosions in Hopkinsville, two or more of which have proved fatal.

The question of "Whisky license, or no license," was submitted to the people of Clark county last Monday. The Clark County Democrat says no license was the voice and will of a majority of the intelligent voters of the county, but the negroes voted "for license" in a body, and carried the day.

A paper in the Bluegrass Region says the proper time to sow bluegrass seed is the last week in August or as early in September as is convenient. If sown at this season it will produce a good crop of seed and abundant pasturage next year. The first rain will sprout the seed, and nothing will disturb it afterwards.

A little difficulty occurred at the Nicholasville fair Friday, between a white man and a negro. The latter coming up, placed his hand on the white man's shoulder, who told him to remove it. The negro then drew a knife, when the other hit him with a stick which he held in his hand, knocking him to the ground. After this the affair ended quietly.

The Lexington Press says the Democrats of Jessamine county are going to contest the election. Quite a number of illegal votes were cast, of which there seems to be ample proof. As the Radical majority does not amount to thirty, the Democratic candidate may remove it by casting out illegal votes. Already some of the individuals are known and under arrest.

The Murray Gazette gives an account of the high old times enjoyed by the citizens of that place on election day. The list of events includes the breaking up of a negro bran-dance by a young white rowdy from Tennessee, a desperate fight between two negroes at a negro boarding-house, a fight between two negro women over a colored lover, the arrest of a man crazy with liquor and threatening to shoot a boy, and the arrest of a negro for carrying concealed weapons.

The Maysville Eagle says of the Maysville and Lexington railroad: "The track has been laid through the first tunnel, called the 'little,' and the track-layers reached the 'Big Tunnel' on Wednesday. With plenty of money on hand from the sale of the bonds, there is no good reason why the work should not go bravely on." The same paper reports that the company have purchased enough iron to lay the track to Millersburg, within eight miles of the terminus at Paris.

We learn, from the Lexington Gazette, that Dr. W. L. Price will contest the right of Colonel W. G. Goodloe to take his seat in the Legislature as the Representative from Fayette. He holds that the opening, with only a day or two's previous notice, of additional precincts, the practical effect of which was to increase the facilities for illegal negro voting, was, in itself, sufficient to vitiate the election—the law enacted last winter requiring a notice of sixty days to be given in all such cases.

As a Mr. Jeffries was driving Muir & Hayden's fine horse, Harrodsburg Boy, in the speed ring at Nicholasville on Friday, his sulky was knocked against a tree and turned over, throwing him to the ground. He held on to his lines, however, and succeeded in stopping the horse, thus saving himself and the horse as well. The sulky was of course injured somewhat and rendered unfit to show in, but procuring another sulky, Jeffries took his seat, besoiled as he was, and succeeded in carrying off the premium.

The Covington Journal has the following in regard to the Radical manner of manipulating the new voters: "It was made clear Monday at the polls in this city that the negroes had been well drilled for the election. In response to the challenge as to age or residence the invariable reply was 'over twenty-one,' or 'over two months.' As to the year, or month, or day of the month, the negroes were totally oblivious; but they were all willing to swear that they were 'over twenty-one,' or had resided in the ward 'over two months.'"

The Paducah Kentuckian says: "Our old townsman, Mr. W. S. Bearden, one of the most industrious, as well as the hardest working man in this community, has the contract for the wood-work on a large portion of the Elizabethtown and Paducah railroad. This character of work on this road will not be surpassed by any railroad in the United States, save the Pennsylvania Central. He is at present engaged in framing some trestles, which for strength, durability and excellence of workmanship will bear favorable comparison with any work of the kind in the whole country."

The Covington Journal says: "It is as much as a negro's life is worth to vote the Democratic ticket in Kentucky. In the Second ward of this city, Monday, a negro went to the polls with the intention of voting the Democratic ticket. He found he was watched by black Radicals and went away without voting. Later in the day he returned to the voting place, but the negroes were still watching for him, and he was afraid to vote. He came back the third time, when the negroes surrounded him and by threats compelled him to vote the Radical ticket. The negro is free to vote—provided he votes the Radical ticket."

The Bluegrass Temperance Convention will be held in the Senate Chamber at Frankfort to-morrow. It is expected to be largely attended by delegates and visitors from the counties composing the Bluegrass region. Excursion tickets will be sold to delegates and visitors by the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington and Kentucky Central railroads. Arrangements have been made to accommodate a large number of delegates by having them entertained by private families, which will make the occasion more enjoyable by them. Lectures will be delivered at the Presbyterian Church in Frankfort during the week as follows: J. J. Hickman, G. W. C. T., on Tuesday evening; J. Henry Powell, Esq., on Wednesday evening; W. H. Garing, G. W. C., on Thursday evening; George W. Bain, Esq., on Friday evening. After each lecture Capital Lodge will open its doors for the reception of persons who may wish to unite with the Order of Good Templars.

The Lexington Gazette thus accounts for the election of Goodloe (Radical) in Fayette county: "There were droves of strange negroes in this city on Monday, and they voted without let or hindrance. They came into town by every train, and hundreds who had voted at the precincts came on foot to vote again. Many went out of town for the same purpose, and the result is that Goodloe has 308 majority. The aggregate vote of the county was 5,907, which would support a population of 45,000 in the town and county, when the truth is, that there are not 30,000 people in Fayette county, including the city of Lexington. We have heard men who thought that they were acquainted with our negro population say that they scarcely recognized one out of five hundred of those congregated here on Monday. They are just like a flock of sheep, and are not more readily distinguishable." The Gazette urges the passage of a registration law to prevent negro repeating.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

At no time during July did the thermometer at St. Augustine go over 88 degrees.

The Robeson county (N. C.) outlaws have committed fifteen murders in cold blood.

Kuklux smoking tobacco is being manufactured in the western portion of North Carolina.

At the Upson (Ga.) Superior Court, last week, a man was fined $50 for "illegal employment of servants."

The five tobacco stemmeries of Clarksville, Tenn., have turned out 1,500 hogsheads of stemmed tobacco this year.

The Pike county (Ga.) Agricultural Society resolved, at a late meeting, that it was better and cheaper to get English laborers than any other class.

The Tallahassee Floridian thinks a few detectives in that part of the State wouldn't go bad, in view of the flood of counterfeit money in circulation.

The Trinity (Texas) Advocate publishes the sheriff of that county as having embezzled $3,000 of county taxes, and that he is a high apostle of Radicalism.

Humphries, who killed his child in trying to kill his wife, at Kingston, Ga., in June last, has been found guilty of murder, and sentenced to be hung on Friday, the 29th of September next.

The Dahlonega (Ga.) Signal reports a terrible drought in that country. From one neighborhood every live thing is fleeing, and even the rabbits are compelled to pack three days' rations of sun-burned broom-sage to get to new feeding-grounds.

Le Grand Hemmingway, colored, is the Democratic candidate in Carroll county, Miss., for coroner and ranger. The Goodman (Miss.) Star says that Le Grand has always been a stanch Democrat, and the Democracy did well in putting him on their ticket.

The citizens of West Point, Ga., have for some time been agitating the matter of building a narrow gauge railroad from that city to some point on the East Alabama and Cincinnati railroad near the Randolph county line. At a meeting in West Point a few days ago to consider the question, one hundred thousand dollars was subscribed.

Mayor Pillsbury, of Charleston, S. C., has refused two applications to allow public balls to take place, with a desire to avoid congregations of people of all shades of political opinion, where a discussion might provoke a fight, and pistol-shots and bloodshed ensue. With necessary precaution, he says, the city will soon return to its ordinary pacific condition.

In view of the fact that Shreveport has been fixed as the initial point of the Texas Pacific railroad, which is destined to be the great commercial route to the Pacific coast, a great railroad and commercial mass-meeting and barbecue will be held in that city on the 18th of October. The hospitalities of the place are extended to guests from all the cities and localities interested in making direct connections with the trade of the Southwest.

The Roanoke (N. C.) News says: "John Wyatt, the father of Henry Wyatt, the first man that was killed in the late war between the North and the South—he, it will be remembered, being killed while scouting at Little Bethel—is now and has been for twelve months an inmate of the poor-house of Pitt county. Although he has lost health, property and friends, his spirit is still unbroken, and on Thursday last he went to the polls and voted for Convention."

Says the Charlotte (N. C.) Observer: "We are informed that a colored man named Irving, an elder of New Hope church, colored Presbyterian, of Sugar creek congregation, voted the Conservative ticket at Mallard creek precinct, in this county, on Thursday last. On Sunday he was brought up by Derrick Moore, Cupid Moore and Robert Hunter, other elders of that church, and suspended for six months for so voting, with the understanding that, if in the meantime he does not confess he did wrong, at the expiration of the suspension, he is to be expelled."

The Okolona (Miss.) News says Talliaferro, the murderer of Union prisoners during the war, and swift witness from Mississippi, before the Outrage Committee, visited that place three years ago with some kind of a pomatum to take the "kinks" out of the darkies' hair. The News intimates that the solution succeeded in taking the greenbacks from the pockets of the ignorant blacks, but didn't straighten hair worth a cent. He is also said to be the fellow that sold turpentine for hair dye, and succeeded in burning the wool off the heads of certain negroes of Memphis.

In the Knoxville (Tenn.) Press and Herald of Saturday, we find the following challenge from Gen. Jos. A. Mabry, the owner of Helmet: A challenge from Helmet to Longfellow, Kingfisher, Enquirer, Helmbold, Morgan Scout, Barney Williams, and all other horses. The owner of Helmet proposes a sweepstake for all horses, four-mile heats, $1,000 entrance, play or pay; two or more to fill the stake, to be run over the Eastern Division Fair Track, at Knoxville, Tennessee, during the fair from 10th to 13th October, 1871. All orders to be addressed to President E. D. Fair at Knoxville, Tennessee, to name and close 30th September, 1871, and to be run according to rules of Nashville Blood Horse Association.

More Poppycock.

The Frankfort Yeoman of yesterday contains the following:

> We were shown yesterday a bill, of which the following is a copy:
>
> LOUISVILLE, —, 187
>
> MR. JOHN RODMAN: *To Courier-Journal, Dr.*
>
> 1871.
> May 21. To advertising list of appointments, 6 squares—average 2¼—d 2mos., and weekly 9 times............ $144 00
>
> If our candidates are to be charged proportionally by all the Democratic papers in the State, they will have a heavy bill to settle. Of course we do not question the right of the COURIER-JOURNAL to view this matter in its strict business light, but we doubt whether any Democratic paper has ever before made this an individual charge. The appointments were not made for the personal benefit of any of the candidates, and were in no sense an individual matter. They were for the benefit of the party at large, and chargeable accordingly just as the publication of debates or other matter of general information. We have always acted upon this view ourselves, and in the whole course of our political experience have never known of a similar attempt to tax candidates for such publication. The next step will be to present a bill for publishing election returns in which the name of a candidate appears. Upon the policy of both of these kinds of charges, we should like to have an expression of the Democratic press of the State. We make them in neither case.

We do not take the serious view of this business, which seems to disturb the Frankfort Yeoman—are, indeed, as a matter of fact, quite indifferent to it—but as an expression of opinion is asked of the press at large, we venture, being an individual member of the press, to give our notion about it. The bill, as rendered and published, is correct. It is one of a number of similar bills presented to the various candidates for office on the two tickets recently before the people. We do not understand that the parties interested dispute the accuracy or justice of the accounts presented them. They do not consider themselves pensioners upon the bounty of the press, and the press—we mean the legitimate press—is by no means to be regarded as subsidiary to their charity. On the contrary, as far as the COURIER-JOURNAL is concerned, the Democratic nominees ought to be, and doubtless are, thankful that they received its gratuitous support. It is a vehicle of communication whose service is worth something. Space in its columns is certainly valuable. That it should contribute a hundred fold as much to the Democratic party, or, any other party, as other members are expected to give, is absurd. Advertising is business. We advertise nobody—no pursuit—no transaction—no individual—for nothing. We ask no subsidy, require no charity, and charge everybody alike. What we contribute to our church, to our party, to our friends, is a private and personal concern. That we should give away hundreds of dollars, which our space is actually worth in dollars and cents, merely for the privilege of supporting a certain number of gentlemen for office, is nonsense. The Democratic party, the Democratic organization, the Democratic office-holders, ought to be grateful for what they get of us. The COURIER-JOURNAL costs them nothing. It shares in none of their counsels or their spoils. It is not a recipient or a seeker of official patronage of any sort. It goes its own way, does as it sees fit, and asks odds of none of them. Even as matters stand, it gives fifty-fold more than the whole of them put together. It has a universal circulation in Kentucky. It is read by everybody. Its prosperity was never so great as now. The office-holders have no power to disturb it. Its circulation and influence extend themselves broadcast constantly, and it can afford to be independent, to tell no lies, to flatter no follies, to perpetrate no shams, to call things by their right names and to put its relations to its party and to the general public on the plain and unaffected footing of truth and common sense.

This may not be understood by that branch of the press which lives by official patronage or by subsidy. We venture to say that the COURIER-JOURNAL has cost the Democratic politicians of Kentucky less than they ever had to pay for a newspaper—that is, its subscription price; and if they don't like it, why they need not take it. What they get of it, except in the way of business, costs them nothing. To so much they are welcome. But if they take it they must pay for it like other people, and if they advertise in it they will be charged full rates. We don't believe in the dead-head system. We neither accept it nor extend it. Business, we repeat, is business.

The Frankfort Yeoman, to make a ready example, is very well paid for all that *it* does. Its publisher holds a lucrative office. Its editor is likewise a salaried official. If, receiving ample patronage from the Democratic party, they see fit to dead-head their fellow-office-holders, that is all right. The only difference between us and them is that we put the transaction on the square as a simple piece of business, whilst they get their pay by indirection. Mr. RODMAN and Mr. LESLIE and Mr. CARLISLE and Mr. BROWN and Mr. HARLAN pay us their bills, like other people, whilst the Frankfort Yeoman gets its accounts settled by the State. Is this not a fair putting of the case?

We charge the Yeoman with nothing wrong in all this. It has a right to get official patronage if it can. Having got it, it has a right to give what gratuity it pleases to give to its patrons. That is all well enough. But, being well paid for a certain obligation which it performs, it has no show of justice to turn upon us, who are under no obligation at all, because we apply to one class of men the commercial rules which we apply to all alike. If its mare's nest amuses it, let it enjoy itself. But we have to suggest that this is a very matter-of-fact and unpretentious age, and that its view of the matter, aside from being obsolete, is unreal and farcical.

In the old time the press was supported by the office-holders. It did a great deal of work on poor pay, and yet it was a costly tax on the politicians. All that is changed. The COURIER-JOURNAL is supported by the people. It asks nothing of the men in power. They are no more to it than other men. No divinity hedges them in. Their necks are not clothed with thunder. They are common cattle like the rest of us—a little elevated—and must pay as they go. So, we have charged Mr. LESLIE, no less than Mr. RODMAN, just as we have charged Mr. HARLAN, for space which is valuable, which costs us a great deal of money and is worth a great deal of money to us, and the sooner the fossils get used to it the better it will be for their nerves. The Yeoman, in particular, will do well to quiet its agitated feelings. In other words, it had better "come down out o' that silk hat, for everybody can see its legs a wiggling."

Seriously, what stuff and gush and nonsense it is! Desiring to exclude regularly gotten up puffs of candidates from our columns—clumsy and ridiculous lies sought to be palmed off for bona fide communications on the people—we announce that henceforward these will be charged for, and we warn the public that they do not come from us, but from the parties interested—and what is the result? There is a great outcry from the poppycock press. Again, a lot of announcements are to be made, occupying space which costs us money and which ought to be filled with good reading matter, which our readers expect and for which they pay us money, and we charge for them, as a matter of course, just as we charge our churches, our societies and our railroads for their announcements, and, lo, the poppycock press opens on us with a very sluice of poppycock. Out upon it. We are surprised that a man of sense like the conductor of the Yeoman—who is really not given to gush and gammon, and is quite beyond the range of poppycock in his own person—should allow such drivel to find its way to the public through his columns. We expect this sort of thing from the paid dispensers of professional poppycock. But not from him.

The Waverley Centennial.

Albeit the last ten or a dozen years have laid away under the mold some of the most famous literary men, and have gathered the literary elements of all christendom about centenary festivals to BURNS and SHAKESPEARE, and now to SCOTT, it cannot be said that literature has gained fresh impetus, or that the taste for belles-lettres has been considerably elevated or diffused. One would fancy the reverse. One would fancy that the taking off of IRVING and MACAULAY and THACKERAY and HAWTHORNE and DICKENS and GROTE, which reilluminated the record of their lives and brought immediately before the popular eye and heart the lessons and suggestions contained in their writings, would make a palpable impression upon the times; and that the universal celebrations of 1859 and 1864 in honor of the two poets who rank first with Anglo-Saxon readers, would produce something like inspiration at least among the followers of the song-goddess. But in this, as in many other things in life, surmise and experience have had no agreement. In spite of the vast efforts which were made to secure something worthy of the memory of BURNS and SHAKESPEARE, the centenary to each passed by unmarked by any poem, speech or essay of a permanently noticeable kind, whilst the going out of our best-loved contemporaries gave occasion for little better than a warm and kindly tribute here and there. Nor is it likely that, suggestive as it is, the present occasion will add much or anything to the stock of our literary resources, or the force of our literary impulse.

The reason is not hard to find. It is not so much that the age is material as that we have our supply of literature. The genius of composition must change its forms if it would renew the waning fires upon Parnassus. English poetry and English fiction, especially, have exhausted the shapes possible to the common usage of the British tongue and the known conditions of Anglo-Saxon life. It must be borne in mind that, however fantastic and ideal the performances of the masters may seem to be, the matter of production was a very realistic affair indeed. If a union of capacity for work and quality of workmanship be a token, and the best and most universal token, of the most perfect genius—which seems to be pretty generally conceded, both by psychologists and critics—the dawdler and the dreamer are not to be looked to either for models or standards. From SHAKESPEARE to DICKENS the masters were all industrious and painstaking devotees to literature, and, in most cases, its slaves. Constant work needs must have stimulation, and this will be surest and steadiest when it belongs to the times and rises out of a current idiosyncrasy of thought. For two centuries at least the literary spirit—a phantom of glory—a sublime inspiration—hovered in the very air of England. Men pursued it with ardor and worshiped it in rags. To such it was a real divinity—a substance, a presence. The positive philosophy of bread and butter had not taken hold upon the universal sense. There was a certain romance in the dryest realisms of the country and the town. It is hardly true to say that all times are one. A man may not do in a compact community what he may safely do in a primitive society. There was a time when the May-pole was erected in that part of London which is now least festive. There was a time when, business being less intricate and general, and less honorable and productive, there were other goals than commercial success. Positivism has blotted out those times. Money, which was once a second, has become a principal of action; and, therefore, the most potent inspiration of our period is money. The literary market is full. Therefore literary wares fetch less than other wares. Men capable of the best literary performances are drawn away from literature. They can not afford to pay court at a shrine which is at once unsafe and profitless. They can not afford the competition which the past confronts them with. They turn to other things and leave those who can do no better to pursue literature outright. Thus the most capable merely recreate in literature, having some other pursuit, whilst the professional litterateur wrestles vainly with the real goblins of the universal Anglo-Saxon library; and so all the spurs which have been given the literary spirit have, for this reason, failed to quicken its pace over a highway which is blocked up with troops of specters of philosophy and song.

To make the point plainer still,—in SHAKESPEARE's time SHAKESPEARE could perhaps have done no better than write for the Globe Theater. In the absence of ready commercial opportunities, JOHNSON and GOLDSMITH derived perhaps as much out of their literary work as they could have got from any other employment. Later writers made literature very lucrative indeed. But now, with our bookcases filled with poetry and fiction, with every conceivable field of thought and fancy already gone over, and with the world of business open to youthful enterprise, and money the one essential to success and the standard of all honor, what discreet young man would undertake literature as a calling?

There was a time when there was no SHAKESPEARE. There was a time when there had never been a SCOTT, a DICKENS, a THACKERAY, a BULWER, a GEORGE ELLIOTT, a HAWTHORNE, an IRVING, a HOLMES, a TENNYSON, a LONGFELLOW, a BRYANT, a MACAULAY, a GROTE, and a thousand more—all rare writers—to meet and contest the passage of genius to fame and fortune. Human nature, unless infatuated, asks at least a chance, and is like to pick the plainest way. Literature is not that plainest way. It is the least tempting; and every year the book-makers decrease in numbers and diminish in power, dropping out of literature into professions, learned and unlearned, which offer solid inducements to active and aspiring natures.

A Good Institution.

It was appropriate that the home of HENRY CLAY should become the site of the Kentucky University. The associations that gather around the spot must be a perpetual stimulus to the hard-working students who are attempting to gain an education and maintain themselves while there by their own manual labor. At the same time it is a matter of interest to every citizen of Kentucky, and of the neighboring States, to know that there exists in the heart of our State an institution, well endowed and well officered, where the advantages of a university education are placed within the reach of the poorest.

No young man need fear to be turned away from its doors for lack of means. Last year two hundred and fifty youths received free tuition within its walls; and one hundred of these received compensation for manual labor performed on the grounds of the university in connection with the work of its agricultural and mechanical department. Five hundred other of its students paid a tuition fee of only ten dollars for the entire year.

Such an institution as this is alike a credit and a blessing to any community. It already has an endowment, including the value of its four hundred and thirty-three acres of land, of one million dollars, and employs thirty professors and teachers, who are among the most able and thorough instructors in the country.

Under its contract with the State to establish an agricultural college, its extensive farm lands have been improved and prepared for experimental as well as practical, purposes; and we may reasonably expect that the most satisfactory results will come from the best applications of agricultural science. That practical common sense presides over this department it need only be stated that, last year, twenty-five hundred dollars were received from the sale of milk alone, from the twenty cows kept on the college dairy-farm.

The Kentucky University is yet in its infancy; still, last year, as we have intimated, it taught over seven hundred students. As it continues in its career of usefulness, the number of its pupils will steadily increase, and its grateful alumni will see to it that no lack of funds shall ever hinder it from standing in the foremost rank among similar institutions in our land.

Its regent, Mr. J. B. BOWMAN, considers that the conscientious earnestness, the exemplary conduct and high moral tone that characterize the students of the university are due "to the great exaltation which has been given to the Word of GOD as the highest code of law to the student as well as the Christian; and to the fact that the Bible is so thoroughly taught as a daily text-book in the institution."

The devoted regent, through whose indefatigable labors the Kentucky University has been founded and safely carried through difficulties that would have disheartened ordinary men, by no means considers his work complete. He has determined to procure funds for the erection of additional buildings and for the final completion of his plans, when an institution shall be established that shall furnish the broadest possible education, free of charge, to every student in its walls. It is a noble attempt, and should be warmly and generously seconded by every friend of education in our country.

What will they Do?

The poppycock press is wasting a good deal of its time—no, not that; it's time is not valuable enough to be wasted, whilst its space is well-filled and actually beautified when it devotes itself to making faces at us. We should say that it is devoting a good deal of its worthless attention to the silly effort of showing how well LESLIE did without the help of the COURIER-JOURNAL. Alack the day! This is not precisely the way to put it. How much better the Democratic party might have done without LESLIE. Suppose that PROCTOR KNOTT or JOHN YOUNG BROWN—ardent, popular, and gifted young fellows—had been the Democratic nominee, meeting HARLAN every day with equal eloquence, humor, sarcasm, invective, logic, ability, vehemence and vigor, where might not our majority have gone to? LESLIE did first-rate for a slow coach. But it was the force of the Democratic current, not his force; and, as for ourselves, just leave us out.

Early in the canvass a note of war was sounded against us. Governor LESLIE, without the least occasion for it, made the "new departure" an issue in the canvass and assailed it. He said, among other things, that he didn't care what the Democrats of other States were in favor of, he was against the amendments, and this in the face of the Democratic plat forms in Ohio and Pennsylvania, and in spite of his struggling Democratic colleagues in those States. Why did he do it? Because he is a weak and ignorant man, fond of a little applause, and willing to gain it at whatever cost by appealing to the groundlings. That was it precisely, and, as we had no doubt of the general result, we just concluded to let him paddle his own canoe.

Well, he has come off all right, and, now, what will he do? He and his followers are irrevocably committed to nullifying the amendments. The National Democracy is being rapidly committed the other way. Will he or they recede? Will they take it all back? Or will they get up a third party pledged to the revolution he proposes?

There is no use talking about dodging the issue. They have made it and they must stick to it, or back down squarely, take rear seats, and ask forgiveness of the outraged common sense of their fellow-citizens. One thing they can rely on. We mean to keep the question before the people all the time, late and early, and the more they abuse us the freer and the fuller we shall show up their selfishness and shortcoming. They will find that, like an India-rubber ball, the harder they hit us the higher we shall bounce. So, lay to, and—as we believe we have observed before—devil take the hindmost.

☞ Some days ago we asked Mr. STEPHENS, the Celebrated Paragraphist of the Atlanta Sun, the question: "Suppose you were shut up all night in a tower with a small baby, what would you do?" and Mr. STEPHENS replies that he would "read it a selection from the COURIER-JOURNAL as a hypnotic." This, of course, is what any well-regulated mind would do under such circumstances, and it relieves our anxiety to hear him say it. We asked him the question because we feared that if he should be thus shut up all night with a baby, he might unthoughtedly bore it to death by reading it one of his paragraphs.

☞ The Boston Traveller says: "The COURIER-JOURNAL occasionally prints the arrival of a large stock of Bourbon whisky, and occasionally, for a day or two, it contains no editorial. We don't say anything farther, about cause and effect or anything of that kind, but the Chicago Post keeps hinting and hinting." The Traveller should pay no attention to the hints of the Chicago Post. The editor of that paper is always full of mean hints, or would be if he wasn't always full of mean whisky.

☞ The New York Star says: "In the absence of specific charges, we are anxious to know why Mr. PLEASONTON has been suspended under the Tenure-of-Office act." He was suspended to gratify the spleen of the cross-roads dealer in dry-goods who is now Secretary of the Treasury, when he ought to have been suspended for incompetency and malfeasance in office.

☞ The Philadelphia City Item declares that the President's salary should be increased to $100,000 a year. For our part, we think his old Galena tanyard salary of six hundred dollars is a good deal more than he is worth.

☞ General GRANT is opposed to the Tenure-of-Office act. He thinks the appointing of men to office and the removal of men from office is one of his family affairs with which Congress should have nothing to do.

☞ A Rhode Island paper has an article on "mean things in Massachusetts." General BUTLER was out of the State at the time, we presume, as he is not mentioned in the list.

☞ EDWARD A. POLLARD has written a book entitled the "Lost Curse." That curse was slavery. We hope POLLARD himself will be the next one we lose.

CITY ITEMS.

☞ Wintersmith's Tonic Sirup or Improved Chill Cure is meeting with extraordinary success. It never fails when properly taken to cure the most obstinate case of fever and ague. For sale by all druggists.

Read the Testimony of an Old Steamboat Captain.

He will not be without it. Always has a bottle aboard. During the last trip of the R. C. Gray up the Arkansas river, one of her passengers, Mr. Mathew Hixson, of the well-known firm of Saddler & Hixson, at Robertson's Landing, was suffering from a severe attack of fever and ague. It is said chills on the Arkansas river are the worst in the world and the hardest to cure. Captain Metcalfe, of the boat, sympathizing with him in his sufferings, gave him a bottle of Wintersmith's Tonic Sirup, or Improved Chill Cure. The captain says he never travels without it. Read what Mr. Hixson says in regard to it:

SHOAL CREEK, JOHNSON CO., ARK.,
June 2, 1870.

Capt. Wm. Metcalfe:

DEAR SIR—After my compliments, I will say the bottle of Wintersmith's Chill Cure stopped the chills on me without any other medicine. I am now entirely well. I left Little Rock, &c., &c. Respectfully, MATHEW HIXSON.

LOCAL NOTICES.

☞ Just received, new hats, turbans and madelines, at Madame F. Lang's millinery store, 295 northeast corner of Eighth and Market streets, Louisville, Ky. au13 d2

Reasons for Attending the Lebanon (Tenn.) Law School.

1st. Because the names of its Professors, Caruthers and Green, are stamped on the jurisprudence of the country.

2d. Because it teaches only such law as is useful to a practitioner in every State.

3d. Because, by the reduction of the course from 15 to 10 months, several hundred dollars are saved in expenses.

4th. Because a young man cannot mingle in the cultivated and highly moral society of Lebanon without moral impressions.

5th. Because its Moot Court gives a young man a familiarity with the practice before courts and juries. au7 Mo,Fri&Mo

Whitcomb's Asthma Remedy—sure cure.

DIED.

READER—On the 13th inst., at the residence of Wm. P. Welsh, in Jefferson county, Mrs. CYNTHIA A., wife of the late Samuel P. Reader, Sr.

The remains will be interred in the Eastern Cemetery on Monday, the 14th inst., at 1 o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

MEETINGS.

King Solomon R∴ A∴ C∴ will meet in regular communication this (Monday) evening, at 8 o'clock, for work. A full attendance is requested. By order of J. H. LEATHERS, H. P.
SAM'L CASSEDAY, Jr., Secretary.

Church Guild.

THE eleventh regular meeting of the Guild will be held Monday, 14th inst., at St. Peter's Church, Portland, at 8 P. M.
H. W. GRAY, President.
JNO. W. CLARKE, Secretary. au13 d2

RIBBONS.

NEW YORK.

TO JOBBERS!

RIBBONS.

CORD EDGE AND GROS GRAIN,

All choice colors and widths. Also,

BLACKS,

AT INVITING PRICES, BY

EASTMAN, BIGELOW & DAYTON,

361 Broadway.

ALSO PIECE VELVETS AND VELVET RIBBONS.

au14 d6&eod3

FIRM CHANGES.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing between R. Beach and John C. Martin, under the firm name of Beach & Co., dealers in stoves, tinware, etc., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by John C. Martin & Co., who assume all the liabilities, and to whom all debts must be paid.
R. BEACH,
JOHN C. MARTIN.
Louisville, August 4, 1871.

Notice.

HAVING sold my interest in the above business to my late partner, Mr. John C. Martin, I can cheerfully recommend him to my old customers and friends, and solicit for the new firm the same liberal patronage given the old firm, for which I now give you my cordial thanks.
au13 d3 R. BEACH.

Notice.

HAVING this day sold my entire interest in the business of C. Trautwein & Co. to F. P. Schmitt, I take pleasure in commending the above firm to the patronage of my friends.
F. LEIB.
Louisville, Ky., August 12, 1871. au13 d3

Copartnership.

I HAVE admitted William James as partner with me for the purpose of carrying on the plumbing, gas and steam-fitting business, in all its branches. The style of the firm will hereafter be Turner & James, the copartnership to date from July 19th, 1871, at the old stand, 130 Third street, between Jefferson and Green sts.
W. D. TURNER,
au11 d6 WILLIAM JAMES.

FLORISTS.

NANZ & NEUNER'S

ILLUSTRATED

CATALOGUE OF HARDY BULBS

FOR 1871

WILL be ready to send out by the 1st of September next. It will be sent free to all our customers. Sent free to all others who apply. Address NANZ & NEUNER,
Floral Bazar, No. 1 Weisiger Block,
Fourth st., between Green and Walnut sts.
Flower-grounds and greenhouses No. 472 Third street, Louisville, Ky. au11 d6Fr&Mo

FLORAL BAZAR.

New and Beautiful Plants.

BOUQUETS, Wreaths, Crosses, Anchors, etc., etc., of the finest fresh flowers, always ready on hand or made to order. Plant and Seed store No. 1 Weisiger Block, Fourth street. Greenhouse and Flower Grounds No. 472 Third street. Established 1850. NANZ & NEUNER,
jy9 deod3m Louisville, Ky.

FOR LEASE.

BROADWAY HOTEL

—AND—

FURNITURE

FOR LEASE.

THIS hotel is well located, and has a fine run of business, and will be leased for one or more years, with the furniture, from the 1st of September next. Apply to JOS. S. WOOLFOLK, Agent,
au10 d4 exSu Lexington, Ky.

Heidsieck Champagne.

FRESH LOT just received at
J. H. SCHROEDER & SON'S.
au14 eod3

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Lea & Perrins' Sauce.

Pronounced by connoisseurs "The only good Sauce." It improves appetite and digestion, and it is unrivaled for its flavor.

We are directed by Messrs. LEA & PERRINS to prosecute all parties making or vending counterfeits. JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS,
au14 Mo&Frbm Agents, New York.

Help for the Nervous.

Where is it to be found? cries the trembling victim of nervous debility. Not in the tavern dram, that fires up the circulation for a moment, and is succeeded by collapse. Not in purgative pills, or a Lenten diet, but in an invigorant and restorative in which the tonic elements are united with gentle aperient and alterative properties. When Hostetter's Stomach Bitters was introduced nearly twenty years ago, this important object was first attained. This peaceful and active vegetable specific is as justly celebrated for its cures of nervous diseases as for the absolute certainty with which it relieves dispepsia and billousness. The hot weather toward the close of summer generally aggravates diseases of a nervous type, creating a degree of feebleness which is beyond measure distressing. Under such circumstances rally the bodily energies with a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Of all tonics, it is the most satisfactory in its operations, and the least exciting. It braces the nerves up to their natural tension, but not beyond it, so there is no reaction. It has other properties, however, than those of a nervine, and, as a blood depurent and moderate aperient, is superior to any other medicine of the day.

Fraud, however, is on the alert. The celebrity of the original medicine has given rise to scores of counterfeits and imitations. Examine the label and the *fac simile* of the signature of the firm; see that the spelling is all correct, and thus make sure of the genuineness of the article you buy. P. S. Hostetter's Bitters are never sold in kegs or barrels, but in bottles only.
au14 eod&wl

CONSUMPTION,

Its Cure and Its Preventive.

BY J. H. SCHENCK, M. D.

MANY a human being has passed away, for whose death there was no other reason than the neglect of known and indisputably proven means of cure. Those near and dear to family and friends are sleeping the dreamless slumber into which, had they calmly adopted **Dr. Joseph H. Schenck's Simple Treatment**, and availed themselves of his wonderful efficacious medicines, they would not have fallen.

Dr. Schenck has proved in his own case that wherever sufficient vitality remains, that vitality, by his medicines and his directions for their use, is quickened into healthful vigor.

In this statement there is nothing presumptuous. To the faith of the invalid is made no representation that is not a thousand times substantiated by living and visible works. The theory of the cure by Dr. Schenck's medicines is as simple as it is unfailing. Its philosophy requires no argument. It is self-assuring, self-convincing.

The Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills are the first two weapons with which the citadel of the malady is assailed. Two-thirds of the cases of consumption originate in dyspepsia and a functionally disordered liver. With this condition the bronchial tubes "sympathize" with the stomach. They respond to the morbific action of the liver. Here, then, comes the culminating result, and the setting in, with all its distressing symptoms, of **Consumption.**

The Mandrake Pills are composed of one of nature's noblest gifts—the Podophillum Peltatum. They possess all the blood-searching, alterative properties of calomel, but, unlike calomel, they **"Leave no Sting Behind."**

The work of cure is now beginning. The vitiated and mucous deposits in the bowels and in the alimentary canal are ejected. The liver, like a clock, is wound up. It arouses from its torpidity. The stomach acts responsively and the patient begins to feel that he is getting, at last, **A Supply of Good Blood.**

The Seaweed Tonic, in conjunction with the Pills, permeates and assimilates with the food. Chylification is now progressing without its previous tortures. Digestion becomes painless, and the cure is seen to be at hand. There is no more flatulence, no exacerbation of the stomach. An appetite sets in.

Now comes the greatest Blood-Purifier ever yet given by an indulgent father to suffering man. Schenck's Pulmonic Sirup comes in to perform its functions and to hasten and complete the cure. It enters at once upon its work. Nature cannot be cheated. It collects and ripens the impaired and diseased portions of the lungs. In the form of gatherings it prepares them for expectoration, and lo! in a very short time the malady is vanquished, the rotten throne that it occupied is renovated and made new, and the patient, in all the dignity of regained vigor, steps forth to enjoy the manhood or the womanhood that was **Given up as Lost.**

The second thing is, the patients must stay in a warm room until they get well; it is almost impossible to prevent taking cold when the lungs are diseased, but it must be prevented, or a cure cannot be effected. Fresh air and riding out, especially in this section of the country, in the fall and winter season, are all wrong. Physicians who recommend that course lose their patients, if their lungs are badly diseased, and yet, because they are in the house they must not sit down quiet; they must walk about the rooms as much and as fast as the strength will bear, to get up a good circulation of blood. The patients must keep in good spirits—be determined to get well. This has a great deal to do with the appetite, and is the great point to gain.

To despair of cure after such evidence of its possibility, in the worst cases, and moral certainty in all others, is sinful. Dr. Schenck's personal statement to the Faculty of his own cure was in these modest words:

"Many years ago I was in the last stages of consumption, confined to my bed, and at one time my physicians thought that I could not live a week; then, like a drowning man catching at straws, I heard of and obtained the preparations which I now offer to the public, and they made a perfect cure of me. It seemed to me that I could feel them penetrating my whole system. They soon ripened the matter in my lungs, and I would spit up more than a pint of offensive yellow matter every morning for a long time.

"As soon as that began to subside my cough, fever, pain and night sweats all began to leave me, and my appetite became so great that it was with difficulty I could keep from eating too much. I soon gained my strength, and have grown in flesh ever since.

"I was weighed shortly after my recovery," added the Doctor, "then looking like a mere skeleton; my weight was only ninety-seven pounds; my present weight is two hundred and twenty-five (225) pounds, and for years I have enjoyed uninterrupted health."

Dr. Schenck has discontinued his professional visits to New York and Boston. He and his son, Dr. J. H. Schenck, Jr., still continue to see patients at their office, No. 15 North Sixth street, Philadelphia, every Saturday from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Those who wish a thorough examination with the Respirometer will be charged $5. The Respirometer declares the exact condition of the lungs, and patients can readily learn whether they are curable or not.

The directions for taking the medicines are adapted to the intelligence even of a child. Follow these directions, and kind Nature will do the rest, excepting that in some cases the Mandrake Pills are to be taken in increased doses; the three medicines need no other accompaniments than the ample instructions that accompany them. First create appetite. Of returning health hunger is the most welcome symptom. When it comes, as it will come, let the despairing at once be of good cheer. Good blood at once follows, the cough lessens, the night sweat is abated. In a short time both of these morbid symptoms are gone forever.

Dr. Schenck's medicines are constantly kept in tens of thousands of families. As a laxative or purgative, the Mandrake Pills are a standard preparation; while the Pulmonic Sirup, as a curer of coughs and colds, may be regarded as a prophylacteric against consumption in any of its forms.

Price of the Pulmonic Sirup and Seaweed Tonic, $1 50 a bottle, or $7 50 a half-dozen. Mandrake Pills, 25 cents a box. For sale by all druggists and dealers.

R. MACREADY & CO., N. E. corner Columbia and Walnut streets, Cincinnati, O., wholesale agents. oc21 deodly-MW&F

SUMMER RESORTS.

PAROQUET SPRINGS.

THIS justly celebrated property having been purchased by a Louisville company, and been thoroughly improved, until it is now equal to any watering-place in the country, is open for visitors.

The proprietors offer unusual inducements to families and those desirous of spending the remainder of the hot season in the country.

40 minutes' ride from Louisville

Arrangements have been made with the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company to furnish quarterly tickets at $25; monthly, $8 35; 20 trip tickets, $12 80, and 15 trip, $8 05.
jy29 d1m L. H. FITZHUGH, Sup't.

GRAYSON SPRINGS.

New and Spacious Buildings and Splendid Accommodations.

AT these springs, four hours' ride from Louisville, on the Elizabethtown and Paducah railroad, the visitor will find splendid rooms, newly furnished, an excellent table, all desirable amusements, and the most delightful company. Two trains daily. au3 eodtf

CRAB ORCHARD SPRINGS.

Health, Pleasure, and Comfort.

NOW OPEN FOR VISITORS.

FIVE hours' ride from Louisville, on the Lebanon branch of the L. & N. R. R. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. Hotel charges reasonable. For information address
jy21 dtf ISAAC SHELBY, Jr., Proprietor.

Mammoth Cave and Glasgow Junction.

THE PROCTER HOUSE, at Glasgow Junction (late the "Old Bell Tavern"), has been rebuilt and fitted up in good style. The grounds cover six acres, with shade trees and beautiful lawns, where guests will be made as comfortable as any place in the country. The proprietor tenders his thanks to the traveling community for former favors, and solicits their patronage for the future, with assurances that they shall have no cause to complain. Glasgow Junction is three miles the nearest station to Mammoth Cave than any other on the L. & N. R. R., and the best road to Mammoth Cave. GEO. M. PROCTER,
je8 deod3m* Proprietor.

Glasgow Junction and Mammoth Cave Stage Line.

FIRST-CLASS COACHES, spring coaches, and other conveyances, will be in readiness upon the arrival of all daily trains to convey passengers to and from the cave, to suit parties. Polite drivers, beautiful scenery, and an abundance of good water on the route. Seven and a half miles to the cave, and three miles the nearest route, over the best road ever made to the cave.
je8 deod3m V. WETZELL, Proprietor.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

J. N. ROBSON,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Nos. 1 & 2 Atlantic Wharf, & 63, East Bay,
CHARLESTON, S. C.,

HAVING ample means for advances, a business experience of twenty years, and, confining himself strictly to a commission business, without operating on his own account, respectfully solicits consignments of Cotton, Flour, Corn, Wheat, etc. Shippers of produce to him may, at their option, have their consignments sold either in Charleston or New York, thus having the advantage of two markets without extra commission.

References—Bishop W. M. Wightman, S. C.; Rev. T. O. Summers, D. D., Tenn.; Col. Wm. Johnston, Charlotte, N. C.; Hon. Jno. P. King, Augusta, Ga.; Messrs. Williams, Birnie & Co., New York; Messrs. G. W. Williams & Co., Charleston, S. C. jy14 deod3m

MISCELLANEOUS.

Notice.

BROKERS and bankers are notified not to trade for three notes, each [illegible] in amount, drawn by Haig & Koop in favor of Kendall & Berger, and payable at the Western Insurance and Banking Company. Also a city warrant, No. 1,246. Said notes and warrant were stolen on the night of Friday, August 11th, 1871. Any information of them will be rewarded by leaving word at this office. au13 d3*

Flour! Flour! Flour!

1000 BBLS. fancy flour, standard brands.
2000 bbls. A No. 1 flour, " "
1000 bbls. extra family " "
500 " extra " "
500 " superfine " "
In store and arriving, and for sale at reduced prices by T. L. JEFFERSON & BROS.,
au10 d6 N. W. corner Main and First sts.

A Card—Horseshoeing and Blacksmithing.

I HAVE resumed the business of farrier in all its branches, and can be found at my new establishment, No. 37 Second street, between Main and Market streets, adjoining Lindenberger & Herr's livery stables. Skilled workmanship guaranteed, and the most careful attention bestowed upon all work entrusted in my care.
JOHN J. MERRELL,
Formerly of Green street.
au6 dtf

To Loan.

LOANS negotiated for responsible parties upon real estate security, for any term of years desired. Apply to or address KELSEY & MANDEVILLE, 134 Main street. au8 dtf

Opium and Morphine Eating.

A sure and warranted cure for above habit. Address MORT HODGE, Columbia, Tennessee. au3 eod1m&w5*

Coal Tar and Coke.

FOR SALE at Gas Works. Address
B. F. JONES, President
Coal, Gaslight and Coke Co., Columbus, Ind.
jy15 d3m

Chemicals.

5,000 OZS Quinine;
5,000 ozs Sulph. Morphine;
100 lbs Carbolic Acid, best brands;
25 lbs Santonin;
1,000 ozs Nit. Silver;
50 lbs Sub Nitrate Bismuth;
50 lbs Hydrate of Chloral, best brands;
300 lbs Chloroform;
For sale by ARTHUR PETER & CO.,
mh2 eodtf Wholesale Druggists, 272 Main st.

Drugs.

100 LBS Gum Myrrh;
3 cases Gum Arabic;
200 lbs Pow'd Rhubarb;
100 lbs Pow'd Jalap;
For sale by ARTHUR PETER & CO.,
mh2 eodtf Wholesale Druggists, 272 Main st.

Specialties.

DEPOT for Grimault's & Rigaud's French Preparations.
Depot for Caswell, Hazard & Co.'s Preparations.
Depot for Warner & Co.'s "
Depot for Tilden & Co.'s "
Depot for Fougera's Nutritive "
ARTHUR PETER & Co.,
mh2 eodtf Wholesale Druggists, 272 Main st.

EDUCATIONAL.

Mt. de Chantal Academy.

GREAT REDUCTION OF TERMS.

BOARD and tuition in the entire English and French course, bed and bedding, washing and mending, lights and fuel, stationery and doctor's fees, per session of five months, when paid in advance, $100; piano lesson, $24. Even more favorable terms may be made when two or more sisters simultaneously attend the school.

For further particulars address the Directress of Mt. de Chantal Academy, near Wheeling W. Va. au3 dTh&Mo&wtsep15

Miss Belle Peers

WILL reopen her school for girls on Wednesday, Sept. 6th. Apply, for the present, at No. 132 east Walnut street. au10 deodtf

MRS. SCHUE'S

FEMALE SCHOOL.

NO. 303 Third street, between Chestnut and Broadway, Louisville, Ky., will reopen on **Monday, September 4, 1871.** Prof. F. W. Grube, A. M., teacher of Ancient and Modern Languages; Mrs. Sarah J. Mann, teacher in Primary Department. au6 eod6

Tivoli Home School—Reopens Monday, Sept. 4th, 1871.

BOARDING provided for a limited number of pupils, who will enjoy home comforts and home care. Board and tuition in English, per year, $250; tuition in English, without board, $50; French, Latin, German, Painting, Drawing and Music extra. Payments to be made promptly at the beginning of each session. No deduction made for absence except in cases of protracted illness. It will be necessary for pupils wishing board to apply before the school opens. For further particulars address the Principal,
Miss M. E. KELLY, Midway, Ky.
jy25 deodtSep1

LAWYERS.

UPTON M. YOUNG,
Attorney-at-Law,
VICKSBURG, MISS.
au5 d1m

J. L. WITHERSPOON. J. M. MOORE.
WITHERSPOON & MOORE,
Attorneys-at-Law,
LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

☞ Special attention given to collecting. References—Hays, Cross & Co., Snoddy & Parish, R. A. Robinson & Co., S. Ullman & Co., J. M. Robinson & Co., Platt & Allen. jy18 d3m

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, R. T. DURRETT, C. M. BRIGGS.
Late Governor of Ky.
BRAMLETTE, DURRETT & BRIGGS,
Attorneys & Counselors at Law,
Office at 105 east side Fifth street, between Market and Jefferson streets,
Louisville..........Kentucky.

THE above law firm, composed of ex-Governor Thomas E. Bramlette, R. T. Durrett, and C. M. Briggs, will practice in the following-named courts in Louisville: the Louisville Chancery Court, the Jefferson Court of Common Pleas, the Jefferson Circuit Court, the Jefferson County Court, the Louisville City Court, the United States Circuit Court, and the United States District Court, in which last-named Court all matters in bankruptcy are adjudicated. They will also give particular attention to cases in the Court of Appeals at Frankfort, Ky.

Special arrangements have been made for the collection of debts not only in Louisville, but throughout Kentucky, Tennessee, and other Southern States. With reliable correspondents, selected with the utmost care from among the best lawyers at all points for which business is undertaken, speedy collections and prompt remittances are assured.

We have moved our office to No. 105, on the east side of Fifth street, nearly opposite to the Court-house. ja1 dtf

DRY GOODS.

Cassimeres, etc.

20 PIECES Hilger's black Doeskin Cassimeres.
50 do assorted do do do
100 do Harris' fancy do do
50 do S. & H. Sayles' fancy Cassimeres.
50 do Middlesex do do
5 cases Glenwood do do
1 do Maple Grove do do
2 do Broad Brook do do
2 do Woodvale checked do do
5 do Mohawk silk mixed do
3 bales black and brown mixed all-wool Tweeds.
Just received and for sale by
JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,
au13 70 and 72 Sixth street, Louisville, Ky.

Dress Goods.

5 CASES Imperial Reps.
2 do ¾ steel-colored Lusters.
5 do ¾ Alpaca do
4 do ¾ corded Alpacas.
5 do ¾ printed do
50 pieces 4-4 steel-colored Mohairs.
Just received and for sale by
JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,
au13 70 and 72 Sixth street, Louisville, Ky.

COAL.

JNO. DIPPOLD, Pittsburg. H. N. GOOSE, Louisville.
DIPPOLD & GOOSE,
DEALERS IN
PITTSBURG COAL
FROM ALL POOLS.
Offices { 73 Water street, Pittsburg, Pa. / 139 Fourth st., opposite Masonic Temple, Louisville, Ky.
Towboats—Tigress and Reindeer. my14 dt

FRUIT JARS.

FRUIT JARS.

We are manufacturing the Mason, Gem (glass-top), Spencer, Wire tin-top, and cork-top Fruit Jars. KRACK, REED, & CO.,
Glass Manufacturers.
Warerooms Second and Washington sts., Louisville, Ky.
jy17 eod1m

PIANOS.

PIANOS.

J. HINZEN. E. ROSEN
HINZEN & ROSEN,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
Market street, n. s., bet. Sixth and Seventh
LOUISVILLE, KY.

An assortment of good second-hand Pianos for sale or rent very cheap. Will rent, and let the rent of new pianos apply to the purchase. se5 dtf

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

150 new and second-hand Pianos and Organs for sale for cash or upon monthly installments, at low prices.
D. P. FAULDS,
70 Main street, bet. Second and Third.
my7 eodtf

BUSINESS CARDS.

CEMETERIES, GARDENS, AND PLEASURE GROUNDS handsomely designed and laid out by BENJ. GROVE, Cemetery Engineer, 26th street. jy30 d3m*

LOUISVILLE MALT-HOUSE, 21 and 23, Sixth st., bet. Main and river. STEIN & DOERN, proprietors.

LANE DAVID—Sheet-iron worker, 473 & 475 Main st., north side, between Twelfth and Thirteenth.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF
YOUNG GROUSE,
Woodcock, Ducks, Soft-Shell Crabs and Clams,
AT WALKER'S EXCHANGE HOTEL,
jy1 d Third st., bet. Main and Market.

MEDICAL.

WINTERSMITH'S

Tonic Sirup

—OR—

IMPROVED CHILL CURE.

A Certain Remedy for Every Form of Fever and Ague.

The Cure is Permanent—The Chill Once Broken, Will Not Return.

THIS preparation contains no quinine or arsenic, nor any deleterious substance whatever. All who have had chills and fever, and have taken quinine, calomel or arsenic (which are the principal ingredients of most of the medicines now in use), are aware that the medicines often leave the system in an unhealthy condition, making it more difficult to relieve it of their effects than of the original disease. Wintersmith's Improved Chill Cure leaves the system in a perfectly healthy condition, with no bad effects in any way to be worn off. Unlike chill remedies generally, it requires no purgative to be taken with it, the medicine itself acting gently and agreeably upon the liver and bowels, effectually removing the cause of the disease, not merely temporarily checking it. Herein consists its great superiority over all other chill preparations. The cure is a permanent one; the chill will not return periodically, as is the case when broken by quinine or other medicines.

TESTIMONY.

Certificate of Bridget Griffin.

She was cured by Wintersmith's Tonic Sirup, after all other remedies had failed:

LOUISVILLE, March 18, 1870.

DR. WINTERSMITH:

DEAR SIR—For several months last year I was suffering with fever and ague. During that time I had two doctors attending me. They gave me dose after dose of quinine and other medicines, but with only temporary effect. They would break the chills, but in a short time they would return again. I tried several other chill remedies I saw advertised, but it was just the same thing; they would break the chills for a short time only, when they would come back again worse than ever. I was advised to try your Tonic Sirup, and was told that it never failed. I took only one bottle. It cured me right off, and, though it has now been several months since, I have had no more chills. BRIDGET GRIFFIN.

Testimonial of E. C. Colgan, corner of Third and Breckinridge, Druggist and Proprietor of Colgan's Breath Purifier and Tooth Preserver.

DR. WINTERSMITH:

SIR—I have sold, during the past season, a large quantity of your Tonic Sirup or Improved Chill Cure, and not a single case has been reported wherein it has failed to effect a cure. It gives more satisfaction than any chill remedy I ever sold. Respectfully,
E. C. COLGAN,
Practical Apothecary, corner of Third and Breckinridge streets, Louisville, Ky.

Chills and Fever Cured—Certificate from Joseph Molan.

STEAMER CELESTE, MEMPHIS, ARKANSAS AND WHITE RIVER PACKET CO., AUGUSTA, ARK.

DR. WINTERSMITH:

DEAR SIR—I had been suffering for several months with chills and fever, and had taken every preparation I saw advertised, or that was recommended to me as a cure. None of them did me any good. Last fall I fortunately met Captain Jack Horne, the representative of the drug-house of Peter, Powers & Cooper, of your city, who kindly presented me with a bottle of your valuable Chill Tonic. I commenced taking it according to directions, and after the second or third dose I felt much better, and before I had taken half the bottle the chills were broken effectually, and have had no symptoms whatever of a return since. I take more than ordinary pleasure in recommending your Tonic Sirup as a certain cure for chills and fever. I am, very respectfully,
JOSEPH MOLAN,
Steward Steamer Celeste.

Testimony from Indiana—A Sure Cure for Chills and Fever.

SALTILLOVILLE, IND.

DR. C. H. WINTERSMITH:

DEAR SIR—I write you these few lines, knowing it is my duty to my family as well as yourself. I cheerfully recommend your valuable medicines to the public. This is to certify that three of my family were taken with the chills and fever, all at out the same time. Our family physician being absent, I was advised to try a bottle of Wintersmith's Tonic Sirup, and, to my utter astonishment, it cured like a charm. I only used half of the bottle, and it cured all three of my family.

Thanking you for your valuable remedy, I cheerfully say to all, try it.
C. H. RICHARDS.
September 9, 1869.

Testimony of Richard McCourtney, Assistant Steward at Louisville Hotel.

LOUISVILLE HOTEL,
LOUISVILLE, KY., June 29, 1871.

DR. C. H. WINTERSMITH:

SIR—I was suffering with chills and fever, and tried a great many chill-medicines advertised, but none proved beneficial. Captain Jack Horne, of the wholesale drug-house of Arthur, Peter & Co., gave me a bottle of your Chill Tonic. I had taken only half the bottle before the chills were broken. It has been nearly a month since I commenced taking your valuable Chill Cure, and have had no symptoms of a chill since. I still continue the use of your medicine, as I consider it a valuable tonic. I take great pleasure in recommending it as a sure cure.
DICK McCOURTNEY,
Assistant Steward Louisville Hotel.

☞ Price $1 per bottle; six for $5.

ARTHUR PETER & CO.,
Wholesale Agents, 272 Main st., Louisville, Ky.
au2

DR. LANCASTER,

A GRADUATE of ALL the branches of Medicine, Surgery, Diseases of Women, Venereal Diseases, &c., &c.—a permanent resident of Louisville for years—has had more experience in his "specialty" than anyother physician in America, and has cured in Louisville alone upward of 15,000 cases.

GONORRHEA cured in from two to five days.

SYPHILIS, Gleet, Stricture, Skin Diseases, Rheumatism, Itch, &c., cured in half the usual time.

SPERMATORRHEA, Impotency, Pain in the Back and all troubles arising from Self-Abuse **positively** and speedily cured.

MEDICINE FURNISHED

in all cases, saving extravagant prices charged by druggists, which usually amount to several times our whole charges.

Those seeking medical advice ought to know that many who **pretend** to be "doctors" are not graduates of medicine and have no right to practice. Dr. L.'s diploma hangs in his office, and other satisfactory testimony will be shown to patients.

FEMALE DISEASES treated with EMINENT SUCCESS. Suppressions, Irregularities, Whites, Painful Menstruation, &c., speedily cured.

FEMALE PILLS (sugar-coated) for all obstructions. Price $2.

Best quality Male Safes, 50 cts each—5 for $2.
Medical Pamphlet sent FREE.

Office 104½ Fifth street, near Market. Consultation FREE. Patients treated by mail or express.

Hours—8 A. M. to 9 P. M.; Sunday, 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. ja29 dtf

DOCTOR WHITTIER,
617 St. Charles St.

LONGER LOCATED IN ST. LOUIS THAN ANY Chronic Physician, so successfully treats Simple and Complicated Venereal Disease as to bring patients from every State. His hospital opportunities, a life-time experience, with purest drugs prepared in the establishment, cures cases given up by others, no matter who failed; tell your private trouble. Consultation free. Send two stamps for medical essays. ——— MANHOOD, WOMANHOOD, sent by mail, 15 cents each, both for 25 cents, 100 pages. All the the curious, doubtful, or inquisitive wish to know, all about Self-Pollution, Prevention, Marriage. Every young man and woman ought to read it as a warning. The nervous, debilitated or partially impotent are scientifically advised.

Galen's Head Dispensary,

Established 1850, Chartered 1861,

By the Legislature of Kentucky, for the treatment of all diseases of a private nature incident to both sexes, including gonorrhea, gleet, stricture, inflammation of the bladder and kidneys, syphilis in all its stages, scrofula, &c., seminal weakness, impotency, sexual debility, and all the evil effects arising from youthful indiscretion and excess, causing premature decay, loss of vitality, &c. A varix clasp that will cure varicocele in half the time, and for less than one-fourth the cost, of a surgical operation. Special attention paid to all Female diseases, leucorrhœa or whites, obstructions of the menstrual period, barrenness, falling of the womb, &c. Also, Agent for Dewee's Female Monthly Regulator Pills—price $2.

Just Published—A Medical Report, treating upon all diseases of the urinary and generative organs of both sexes, containing 60 large pages, 30 cuts and plates, showing the condition of the organs in a state of health and disease, with the author's new method of treatment. Sent under seal for 25 cents. Consultation personally or by letter free of charge, and strictly confidential. Address GALEN'S HEAD DISPENSARY, No. 73 West Jefferson street, between Second and Third, Louisville, Ky. jy27

LACE GOODS.

LADIES, ATTENTION!

JUST RECEIVED A FULL STOCK OF

Embroidered Edgings and Insertions;
Real and Imitation Lace Collars and Sleeves;
Chemisettes; Corsets;
Embroidered Collars and Cuffs;
Marseilles Braids and Cotton Fringes;
Alexandre Kid Gloves at $1 at

CHAS. F. RAUCHFUSS'
je29 Cheap Lace Store, 103½ Fourth st.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS
SAIL EVERY WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY TO AND FROM NEW YORK AND GLASGOW,
Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers.

THE steamers of this favorite line are built expressly for the Atlantic Passenger Trade, and fitted up in every respect with all the modern improvements calculated to insure the safety, comfort and convenience of passengers.

PASSAGE RATES, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
To Glasgow, Liverpool and Londonderry.

First Cabin, $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin Return Tickets, $130, securing best accommodations.
Intermediate.......... $33 | Steerage.......... $28

Persons sending for their friends in the Old Country can purchase tickets at reduced rates. For further particulars apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, 7 Bowling Green, N. Y., or to
1e7 eod&w6m JAS. FERRIER, Louisville, Ky.
Responsible Agents wanted in town and country.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Eight Lines of Solid Agate to Constitute a Square

DAILY COURIER-JOURNAL.

ON THE FIRST OR FOURTH PAGE—$1 25 per square for each insertion.

ON THE SECOND OR THIRD PAGE—$1 per square for each insertion for the first week; 80 cents per square for each insertion for the second week, and 70 cents per square for each insertion thereafter. One square, one month, $18; two months, $30; three months, $40; every other day one month, $10; two months, $18; three months, $25.

"For Sale," "To Rent," "Wants," "Boarding," &c., Marriages, Deaths, Obituaries, Society and Religious Notices, 10 cents per line for each insertion. No advertisement for less than 50 cents.

"City Features" 40 cents per line, "City Items" 30 cents per line, "Local Notices" 20 cents per line, and "Special Notices" 15 cents per line, each insertion.

"Medical," "Astrologist," and "Lottery" advertisements 50 per cent. additional.

Cuts and stereotype advertisements double price.

Double-column advertisements 50 per cent. additional. Advertisements to occupy fixed places 50 per cent. additional.

All advertisements, except for established business-houses, with whom we have running accounts, must be paid for in advance.

All bills due on first insertion of advertisement. All bills with regular advertisers rendered monthly.

Weekly Courier-Journal.

Two dollars per square of eight lines solid Agate for each insertion. No advertisement or notice for less than $1. Special Notices, Items, &c., double the rates of daily.

☞ Rejected articles will not be returned to writers, and all news matter which is used will be paid for if the charge be specified by the correspondent.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

THE DAILY.

One year, by mail	$12 00
Six months	6 00
Three months	3 25
One month	1 25

To city subscribers, per week, 25 cents, payable to the carrier, or $13 per year when paid at the office. To News Agents, 3 cents per copy.

THE SUNDAY COURIER-JOURNAL.

One year, by mail	$2 00
One year, delivered in the city	2 50

The DAILY COURIER-JOURNAL, including Sunday's issue, by mail, $14 a year; delivered to city subscribers, $15 per year when paid at the office. Payable to the carriers six times a week for 25 cents; seven times a week, 30 cents.

THE WEEKLY.

Single copy, one year	$2 00
Single copy, six months	1 [illegible]
Five to ten copies, one year, each	1 [illegible]
Ten to twenty copies, one year, each	1 65
Twenty copies and over, one year, each	1 50

An extra copy is allowed to the club agent for every club of ten at $1 65 each, and an additional extra copy for every additional ten subscribers; and an extra copy is allowed for every club of twenty at $1 50 each, and an additional extra copy for every additional twenty subscribers.

PAYMENTS ALWAYS TO BE MADE IN ADVANCE

Money may be sent in postoffice orders or drafts, and when these cannot be procured, by mail at our risk; in the latter instance the money to be inclosed in the presence of the Postmaster, whose certificate will be required in case of its loss.

SPECIMEN COPIES SENT GRATIS ON APPLICATION.

RAILROADS.

SHORT-LINE RAILROAD

Through Route to Cincinnati and Eastern Cities.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati Mail except Sunday	....	9:45 P M
Southern Fast Line " "	6:10 A M	6:35 P M
Cincinnati Express, daily	3:55 P M	12:10 P M
Cin. Night Exp., ex Saturday	10:25 P M	5:25 A M
Lexington Mail, ex. Sunday	5:45 A M	6:35 P M
Lexington Exp., ex. Sunday	3:35 P M	10:35 A M
Lagrange Accomo'n, ex. Sunday	5:05 P M	7:55 A M

Sleeping Cars on 10:25 P. M. Round-trip tickets to Cincinnati and Covington at reduced rates. Ticket offices at Depot, Third and Main, Galt, Louisville, and Willard Hotels. Phone for telegrams to secure sleeping cars.
je4 dtf SAM'L GILL, Sup't.

Louisville and Nashville
—AND—
Memphis and Louisville
RAILROAD LINE.

Trains run to and from Louisville as follows:

Leave.	[June 4, 1871.]	Arrive.
6:00 A. M.	Nash., Memphis & N. O. Mail	10:30 P. M.
9:30 P. M.	Nash., Mem., N. O. & Mobile Ex.	6:15 A. M.
12:15 P. M.	Nash. Southeastern Ex. Mail,	2:15 P. M.
7:30 A. M.	Richmond & Liv'gston Ex. Mail,	1:20 P. M.
8:45 P. M.	Bardstown Accommodation.	8:30 A. M.

The 6 A. M. train from Louisville will not stop at stations north of Lebanon Junction. Passengers for those stations must take 7:30 A. M. train from Louisville.

Glasgow Branch—Accommodation trains leave Glasgow Junction at 12.10 P. M. and 5:00 P. M., and arrive at Glasgow at 1:00 P. M. and 5:50 P. M. Returning, leave Glasgow at 7:50 A. M. and 3:15 P. M.; arrive at Glasgow Junction at 8:40 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.

Nashville, Memphis, New Orleans and Mobile Express, and Nashville and Southeastern Express Mail run daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

☞ For Through Tickets, Baggage Checks, and information as to Sleeping Cars, Through Connections with Railroad and Stage Lines, &c., apply at Ticket Offices, corner Third and Main sts., corner Fourth and Main streets, Louisville Hotel, Willard Hotel, Galt House, Bridge Depot, and at Depot corner Ninth and Broadway.
n20 dtf ALBERT FINK, Gen'l Supt.

LOUISVILLE & INDIANAPOLIS
RAILROAD LINE.

THE ONLY LINE

Without Change of Cars from LOUISVILLE to

ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO

—AND—

Eastern Cities.

Trains Leave Bridge Depot as follows

6:45 A. M. Express, daily, except Sunday. Pullman's Palace Cars through to New York via Cambridge City and Pan-Handle. Parlor Cars through to Cleveland via Bee-Line. Connects at St. Louis and Chicago.

2:00 P. M. Express daily. Through to St. Louis and Chicago in Pullman's Palace Cars. To New York, via Bee-Line, in Wagner's Palace Cars. Pullman's Palace Cars will be run on this train, through to New York, via Indianapolis and Pan-Handle.

11:00 P. M. Express, daily, except Saturday, connecting for all points North, East and West. Palace Night Cars, with reclining chairs, FREE to St. Louis.

Tickets for sale and sleeping-cars secured at the General Ticket Office, corner of Main and Third streets, and at the Galt House, Louisville Hotel, Willard Hotel, and depot, corner Fourteenth and Main streets.
my15dtf HORACE SCOTT, Gen'l Sup't.

Louisville, New Albany & Chicago
RAILROAD.

97 Miles Shorter than the Old Line to Indianapolis—47 Miles Shorter than via North Vernon to St. Louis, Vincennes, Evansville, Cairo, Terre Haute and all Points West.

Short-Line North & Northwest.

Tickets for sale at General Ticket Office, southwest corner of Fourth and Main streets, and at Galt House, Willard and Louisville Hotels.

Trains Run Daily, Sundays Excepted

AS FOLLOWS:

Mail and Day Express leaves	at 9:40 A. M.
Returning, arrives	at 7:00 P. M.
Night Express leaves	at 5:40 P. M.
Returning, arrives	at 10:45 A. M.

Omnibuses leave Hotels one hour earlier than the above. Omnibuses will call for passengers and baggage at private residences or hotels free.
R. H. G. MINTY, Gen'l Sup't.
S. K. HOOPER, G. T. A.
D. K. BRUCE, Southern Pass'r Ag't., southwest corner Fourth and Main streets, Louisville, Ky.
ja20 d1y

HOTELS.

E. O'BANNON, L. S. MORRIS,
Late Overton Hotel. Late Overton Hotel.
PEABODY HOTEL,
MEMPHIS.
O'BANNON & MORRIS,
PROPRIETORS.
au2 d1m

METROPOLITAN HOTEL,

BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

Will reopen under new management

AUGUST 22d,

For the Reception of Guests.

THE spacious building has been thoroughly renovated and newly furnished throughout. The proprietors have made every exertion to adapt it to the comfort and convenience of its patrons, and have spared neither pains nor expense to secure that end.
TWEED & GARFIELD,
jy28 d26 Proprietors.

C. C. WILLARD,
EBBITT HOUSE,
oc9 d1y WASHINGTON, D. C.

SPIRITUALISM.

N. B.

MADAM HEIS, the celebrated clairvoyant, spirit-seer and test medium, is now giving most wonderful and pleasing consolation to her numerous visitors at No. 154 Jefferson street, between Preston and Jackson. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. jy26 deod

JOB PRINTING.

STEAM

Job Printing

The attention of everybody wanting Job Printing is called to the following price-list:

Bill Heads	$3 to $9 per ream.
Letter Heads	$3 to $9 per ream.
Note Headings	$3 to $6 per ream.
Business Cards	$3 to $5 per 1,000.
Election Cards	$3 to $5 per 1,000.
Visiting Cards	$1 per pack.
Dodgers	$1 per 1,000 in large orders.

Posters, Programmes, Store Bills, Envelopes, Bills Lading, Blank Checks, Notes, in fact everything in the way of Printing, at correspondingly low prices. Call and examine specimens before ordering elsewhere.
J. M. STACKHOUSE,
Second Story Courier-Journal Building,
Jefferson street, between Third and Fourth.
ap1 dtf

COURIER-JOURNAL

MONDAY MORNING, AUG. 14, '71.

LITERARY.

I.

Horse Owner's Cyclopedia.

This is an elegantly-printed and liberally-illustrated volume of 582 pages, intended to be sold by subscription. As the most careful examination would scarcely enable us to determine the merits of the work, we shall merely give the title-page in full—and it is very full—and let the horse fancier form his own opinion as to what those merits may be: "Every Horse Owner's Cyclopedia. The anatomy and physiology of the horse; general characteristics; the points of the horse, with directions how to choose them; the principles of breeding and the best kind to breed from; the treatment of the brood mare and fold; raising and breaking the colt; stables and stable management; riding, driving, &c., &c.; diseases and how to cure them; the principal medicines and the doses in which they can be safely administered; accidents, fractures and the operations necessary in each case; shoeing, &c.; by J. H. Walsh, F. R. C. S. The American Trotting Horse, and suggestions of breeding and training of trotters; by Ellwood Harvey, M. D. The turf and trotting horse of America; by John Elderken. The Percheron horse; list of stallions imported into America from the earliest dates; tables of pedigrees of celebrated trotters, &c.; edited by Robert McClure, M. D., V. S., author of the American Gentleman's Stable Guide, with nearly one hundred fine engravings. Sold by subscription. Philadelphia: Porter & Coates, 822 Chestnut street." The title page is a fair index to the book. The publishers claim that theirs is the most complete work on the horse that has ever been published.

II.

Studies in Literature.

Next to a good hater, we like an ardent lover. No one can read the sketch of Geo. D. Prentice's life in the revised and enlarged edition of Mr. Griffin's Studies in Literature, without being impressed by the warm and enthusiastic tribute to that remarkable editor and man of letters. It is the eulogy of a friend who can only speak of what was noble and wise, because his eyes were blinded to aught else. There were so many lovable and brilliant qualities in Mr. Prentice that it would be an ungrateful task to find fault with one who sat at his feet to learn wisdom, for failing to allude to some of the imperfections that marred his nature and lessened his usefulness; and we are free to confess that we have read with much pleasure that portion of this work devoted to a notice of Mr. Prentice's career. It is hearty and sincere; though the critic, who was ignorant of the personal ties between the author and the subject of his theme, might, perhaps, justly protest against such a free use of the trowel. This memoir occupies about one-fourth of the volume; the other articles comprise numerous essays and criticisms of varying merit. The Shakespearian studies are by far the best of these, and show good taste and sound appreciation of the principles of dramatic criticism. With these we would also class the papers upon Edwin Booth and Janauschek, as equally interesting and well written. The style of the author is clear and pleasant; and if in the perusal of the other briefer essays in the volume before us we are not wearied by the profundity of thought, why that is clearly a recommendation and not a blemish. We are glad that the appreciation of the public has called for this new edition of the book; and we hope that the writer may long continue in his upward career. The volume is published in a very neat and attractive style by Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger, of Philadelphia, and can be obtained from any of the booksellers in the city.

III.

Old and New.

The August number of this brilliant magazine, that represents so much of the best thought of New England, has been received. It comes a little after the rush of the other monthlies and the current number is a very able one. The personality of this magazine is very strongly marked, and in that lies one element of its success. We do not make the acquaintance of the editor at the close of the number, but at the very outset; we renew it in the middle, and again at the end we receive a kindly nod, as it were, of appreciative recognition of the good things we have enjoyed together. The object of this publication, from its very inception, was to join the discussion of the highest topics with the lighter subjects peculiar to all popular magazines, and the result has been highly satisfactory. Among the papers contained in this issue, we notice a capital article upon Medical Education, detailing the radical changes and reforms lately instituted in the Cambridge School that cannot fail to exercise a great influence upon medical schools generally throughout the country; a timely notice of Abbotsford and Sir Walter Scott; and another upon Dr. Dollinger. The Lessons of Methodism and a review of Dr. McCosh's lecture upon the Boston Theology are the subjects of some of the more serious essays. The Autobiographical Reminiscences of Edward Everett's College Life contain very little that is foreign to the experience of college graduates, and will be appreciated perhaps for that very reason. E. A. Pollard's Recollections of Appomattox Court-house is a very interesting historical note, and the pictures of Italian travel in Sorrento Papers are very vivid. The concluding chapters of Mrs. Stowe's Pink and White Tyranny are given, doubtless to the satisfaction of all its readers; and Mr. E. E. Hale's new story is marked by that writer's usual force and vigor. The poetry is good and the book notices excellent, but the best thing in this number is the little story called Devil Puzzlers. We won't spoil it by quoting it in fragments; but if any one wants to know all about Apollyon's latest recorded discomfiture, let him read it in the August number of Old and New.

IV

The Overland Monthly.

This vigorous outgrowth of the literary enthusiasm of the Far West deserves something more than a passing notice at our hands. It comes from a part of our country with which we are daily establishing closer relations, and of whose rapid progress we are constantly receiving new and astounding proofs. Under an American civilization for scarcely twenty years, the rapid development of every material and intellectual interest has been astonishing, and we can scarcely realize that San Francisco is now a new center from which radiate the humanizing influences that affect a region widely settled and well populated, and entirely distinct from the older part of our country, known on the Pacific coast as "the States." We have before us the August number of the Overland Monthly published in San Francisco. It is well edited and neatly printed, and gives no sign of a birth among pioneers. The opening article is a very interesting account of the botanist, David Douglas, an early hero of the Pacific, who spent ten years in botanical explorations along that coast, and who was known to the trappers and Indians as the "Grass Man." Some of the shrewd expedients of this canny Scot to impress the Indians were very amusing. On one occasion, in the presence of a boasting Indian marksman, he killed a bird on the wing. This had great effect, and afterwards when approaching a village of the aborigines he took care to display his skill. At another time, being surrounded by a crowd of Indians of whose intentions he was doubtful, he took some Scidlitz powders from his pocket and drank them while effervescing. A man who could swallow *boiling water* the Indians thought must be a "great medicine man." Lighting his pipe by means of a lens, and putting a pair of blue spectacles on his nose, he found also very efficacious in inspiring respect. The articles on Mining on the Pacific Coast and The East at Yosemite have the Western flavor strong upon them, and the fiction is also suggestive of the wild life of adventure that is almost indigenous to the country. The article upon Bermuda is a pleasantly written historical sketch; while the essay upon The Darwinian Eden, full of gentle sarcasm, shows that not every thing that is new is readily accepted for that reason alone, even in a country where newness is the fashion. The essay, too, upon Ideal Womanhood, written by Mrs. Sarah B. Cooper, the third of a series, is so good, and marked by such a high appreciation of woman's work and duty, that we only regret we have not read the previous parts. The paper entitled Harry Meigs in Peru is also deserving special notice for its clear and interesting account of a country but little known to Americans, and of the enterprises of a bold Californian in developing its resources. The remaining articles of this number, while by no means deficient in merit, are hardly of sufficient importance to deserve special notice.

☞ A Boston physician says that four young girls, full of intelligence and promise, have been killed outright by the severity of the tasks imposed upon them in a high school in that vicinity.

SMALL TALK.

A MICHIGAN farmer's wife has eloped with a colored person.

THREE members of a family in Casey, Iowa, died recently from eating "trichina" pork.

NELLIE GRANT is 15. She remained only five days at her boarding-school, "she was so rebellious."

GEN. CAREY does not oppose the "new departure." He is not so foolish as to commit Hari-Carey.

THE innocent Chicago papers copy the New York Sun's stolen "Sunbeams," and ingenuously give the Sun credit.

A CHICAGO man was so mean that he wouldn't give up his seat in a street car to an elderly lady with a baby and a band-box.

PATENTS issued: To the Courier des Etats Unis for "carhomicidomanie;" to the Chicago Post for "splittaferriboatassassinsanity."

THEODORE TILTON plumes himself on the discovery that "sometimes an eagle drops a feather that looks like one of a common hawk."

THE Indianapolis Journal is expending too much intellect on its "Indiana news." The same effort on its editorial page would make it a great family paper.

THE Messner hanging at Rochester was witnessed by "a moderate-sized assemblage." It passed off in a manner creditable to the active and efficient Sheriff, but was not so enjoyable as some of its predecessors are represented to have been.

THE New York Mail has "come to the conclusion that ladies with naturally fine heads of hair must be very careless in arranging them. Else why do they come down so often in the view of an admiring public, as, for instance, at the dinner-table in a large hotel?"

THE Louisiana State Register claims an article on Gen. Wm. Walker, which has been going the rounds credited to the Louisville (Ill.) State Register. The mistake in the credit was first made by a Chicago journal, but the Louisiana paper is considerably torn up because the misprint chanced to be copied by the COURIER-JOURNAL.

HARDLY two papers agree in spelling the name of the Madison county man, alleged to have been poisoned by his wife. Some of the papers spell it Boffenbarger, some Buffenbarger, and a few Poffenbarger. Mr. Colburn, however, who married the accused woman, spells the name Poffenbarger, and he certainly ought to know. —[Cleveland Plaindealer.

THAT the truly good and useful Horace Greeley will be the next President of the United States there can be no manner of question, now that he has repudiated woman suffrage.

Mr. Horace H. Greeley
Has spoke his mind freely
As regards the matter of women;
Poor Vic. Woodhull's in doubt—
There's a general shout,
"The baldest poll knocks the persimmon!"

PUNCH has the following on "Wallflowers:" (Since it has become the fashion for gentlemen to dance with married ladies only, wallflowers have improved much in appearance, but still they are not happy!) *Wallflower No. 1*—"I should like a waltz so! But I suppose there's no chance for poor me till mamma's been thoroughly danced off her legs!" *Wallflower No. 2*—"I should be content with an ice, if I could only get one! Fancy! Mamma's been taken down for refreshment three times, and I not once!"

THE Chicago Tribune has this startling bit of intelligence: "There is now a large pear-shaped spot on that side of the sun which is turned toward us. It is about 40,000 miles in diameter, which is equivalent to three-quarters of a minute of arc; equal to the angle subtended by 13¼ inches at the distance of one mile from the eye. It is a very good test of vision, through a smoked glass, requiring an eyesight of a little more than the average penetration to see it without a magnifier. The spot is a little to the left, and about the same distance below the apparent center of the solar disc."

THE Atlanta Sun is not much larger than the London Times, yet it keeps at the head of its columns every day the following:

THE DAILY SUN.
Published by the Atlanta Sun Publishing Co.
ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS,
ARCHIBALD M. SPEIGHTS,
J. HENLY SMITH, } Proprietors
ALEXANDER M. SMITH..............Political Editor.
A. R. WETSON..............News Editor.
J. HENLY SMITH, General Editor and Business Manager.
Local Editor:
WILLIAM H. MOORE.
Traveling Agents.
J. M. W. HILL. J. W. HEARD.

It might add: "Now is the time to subscribe."

A RAMBLER in Georgia writes to the Savannah Morning News: "Speaking of Turnwold, a while ago, reminds me that it was at that place that William H Seward made his *debut* in the role of pedagogue. The spot upon which his humble school-house stood was, when I saw it last, the nucleus of a flourishing negro quarter, familiarly known in the neighborhood as Rotten Row. Some years ago, while I was rummaging around in the garret of the residence of the late Francis Ward, father of Hon. Rowan H. Ward, of Green county, and of Hon. B. F. Ward, of Butts, I stumbled unexpectedly upon a souvenir of William H., in the shape of an out-and-out love-letter. Just think of it a moment. A love-letter written by such a cold-blooded, calculating villian as William proved himself to be! It had been laid carefully away in a duodecimo copy of one of Maryatt's novels, and had survived the girl to whom it was addressed. The letter struck me as being a very remarkable effusion. It was a mixture of youthful passion and cold cautiousness very rarely seen. It appeared to have been written after Seward's return to his father's house, and was probably the last he ever wrote to the young lady. The letter is, or was, among the papers of the late J. A. Turner, and was to have been incorporated in a life of his father, William Turner, upon which he was at one time engaged."

MADISON COUNTY.

Close of the Richmond Fair—Brilliant Success—Last Day's Premiums, &c.

[Special Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

RICHMOND, August 12.

The fifth annual fair of the Madison Association closed yesterday, after running a career of greater popularity and pecuniary success than probably ever attended a similar exhibition in the State, outside of Jefferson county. The premiums were unusually large, and most of them paid in gold and silver, which induced the attendance of much of the best stock in the State.

On cattle, Mr. E. L. Davison, of Washington county, received seven premiums and one certificate. On horses and mares, your fellow-citizens, B. W. Jenkins & Co., took fifteen large premiums, of which five were taken by his famous gelding, Brown Dick, for which he a short time since paid $1,100, and for which, since the close of this fair, he has been offered $1,500.

Among the names worthy of note on the grounds, yesterday, were Senator Harrison Cockerel (whom the Radicals are trying in vain to convict of Kukluxism), Mr. Bruce, of the Danville Advocate, Woodson B rton, Esq., of the United States Hotel, and a good-looking gentleman, name forgotten, who edits the Western Ruralist.

The Farmers' National Bank and the First National Bank of Richmond have become agents for the sale of tickets in the grand gift concert for the benefit of a free library in the city of Louisville. This laudable enterprise is meeting encouragement from all classes of our people.

PREMIUMS—FOURTH DAY.

Best pair fancy coach horses, B. W. Jenkins & Co., Louisville.
Best rockaway gelding, any age, B. W. Jenkins & Co., Louisville.
Best rockaway mare, any age, J. W. Spencer, of Clarke.

SADDLE STALLIONS.

Four years old, W. W. Goddard, Mercer.
Three years old, Joel Fessler, Montgomery.
Two years old, R. C. Harris, Lincoln.
One year old, John Jones, Clarke.
Under one year, —— Hadden, Montgomery.

SADDLE HORSES.

Gelding, four years old, B. W. Jenkins & Co.'s Jeff. Williams.
Three years old, B. W. Jenkins & Co.'s Jesse Middleton.
Two years old, S. D. Dunn, of Madison.

SADDLE MARES.

Best four years old and over, J. M. Adkins, Woodford.
Three years and over, R. C. Harris, Lincoln.
Two years and over, R. C. Harris, Lincoln.
One year and over, S. F. Harper, Madison.
Under one year, Percy Bergen, Madison.

SWEEPSTAKES.

Best saddle stallion, any age, first premium, $50 gold, W. W. Goddard, Mercer; second premium, $25 gold, Joel Fessler, Montgomery.
Best saddle mare or gelding, first premium, $50 gold, J. M. Atkins, Woodford; second premium, $25 gold, P. T. Gentry, Boyle.

WALKING HORSES.

Best walking gelding, first premium, Isaac Hutchison, Fayette; second premium, Perry Burgen, Fayette.
Best walking mare, first premium, R. C. Harris, Lincoln; second premium, John McPherson, Madison.

SPEED RING.

Fastest stallion, gelding or mare, in harness, driven six times around amphitheater ring, seven entries, premium $50 in gold, B. W. Jenkins & Co.'s Brown Dick; time, 151¼.

SADDLE AND HARNESS COMBINATION.

Open ring, best gelding or mare—First premium, B. W. Jenkins & Co.'s gelding, Jeff Williams. Second premium, Cicero Price, Garrard.

SPECIAL PREMIUM.

Best pair of horses, regardless of color, sex or ownership; premium, Wm. Darnaby, Fayette; B. W. Jenkins & Co., certificate. M.

THE FORE-BEACH TRAGEDY.

Continuance of the Case Until September.

[From the St. Louis Republican, Aug. 12.]

Joseph H. Fore was brought up in the Court of Criminal Correction yesterday on the charge of murder in the first degree. The court room was moderately well filled with spectators, and much interest was manifested in the case.

The prisoner appeared in court attired in a genteel suit, and his manner was cool and composed. His appearance had considerably improved.

Mr. Charles P. Johnson, Circuit Attorney, suggested the propriety of laying the case over until the next meeting of the grand jury. There had been a preliminary examination before the coroner, and it was sufficient for the purpose of finding out the charge on which to commit Fore. He did not see the necessity of putting the officers of the court to the inconvenience of a preliminary examination.

Colonel Normile, in acceding to the proposition of the circuit attorney, inquired how it was that the name of Mrs. Fore was among the prosecuting witnesses. He would not suppose the attorneys for the State were so ignorant as not to know that she was incompetent as a witness. He had solemnly protested against her being examined at the coroner's inquest, and implored that her feelings might be spared. He did not think that he was captious or uncharitable in charging that the worst features of a private persecution were engrafted on that public prosecution. He contended that on no principle of evidence known to our system could her testimony be admitted.

The case was then continued by the court until the 20th of September.

The grand jury meets on the first Monday of September, and the case will therefore go direct to it.

THE OLD DOMINION.

Anecdotes of Judge Wm. Leigh—Death of D. Lee Powell—Excursion Madness—An Ark of Shittim Wood—The Rage for Suicide—Oh! Lord, Mary!—Fruits and Vegetables—A Bob-tailed Bull-cart, Etc., Etc.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

RICHMOND, August 9, 1871.

The death of Judge William Leigh, brother of Benjamin Watkins Leigh, at the great age of eighty-eight years, has been announced to the readers of the COURIER-JOURNAL. Of his pure character, strong mind and eminent service to his State, I need not speak. But I can tell you a few anecdotes about him, one of which, at least, is worth preserving.

AN ITEM ACCOUNT.

Among the countless cases brought before Judge Leigh was one of a doctor whose bill against a poor patient was exorbitant. The bill was a lumping one—"medical attendance, so much." The Judge required the doctor to make out the items. This the doctor refused positively to do, and the Judge threw the case out of court. After adjournment, when the Judge was slowly wending his way to the tavern, the doctor sidled up to him and said:

"Judge, that was a fair and correct account."

"I know nothing about it, sir—nothing about it," replied the Judge.

The doctor was silent for some time. Like everybody else, he was afraid of the Judge; but at last he mustered up courage to say, very solemnly:

"Judge, we shall all be required to give an account hereafter of the deeds done in the body."

"I know it, sir; I know it," retorted the Judge, sharply; "but, sir, it will be an item account—an item account."

The doctor had no more to say.

HIS OPINION OF EDITORS.

When Judge Leigh's Court was in session in Lynchburg, a number of years ago, it so happened that Mr. James McDonald, the present Secretary of the Commonwealth, breakfasted alone with him for several mornings in succession. Conversation ensued, without an introduction, and the Judge was so favorably impressed by his companion that he at last asked him his name.

"McDonald."

"Not the editor of the Lynchburg Virginian?"

"The same."

Virginia editors, just at that time, were not making themselves particularly agreeable to men of Judge Leigh's tastes, so he turned to McDonald and said, bluntly:

"You must excuse me, sir, but I can hardly believe that you are an editor. You have the manners of a gentleman."

HE FORGETS HIMSELF.

Unwilling to "linger superfluous," as so many men have done, he resigned his seat on the bench long before his mental powers exhibited the first symptoms of decay. Indeed, his intellect retained, almost to the end, its native strength and clearness. He was succeeded by Judge Hunter Marshall, and for many years was not seen in any court-house. When, at length, he reappeared, Judge Marshall promptly invited him to a seat beside his own. The old Judge accepted, took his seat and instantly became interested in the case then pending. As the argument progressed, he nodded and even expressed approval. Judge Marshall kept perfectly quiet. The case went on and the old Judge, quite forgetting himself, felt called on to set the lawyer then speaking right upon some important point of law, and was proceeding to do so, when a certain queerness of expression on the faces of his auditors (who respected him too much to laugh) recalled to his memory the true state of the case. He was no longer a Judge. Without a word, he arose, placed his hat upon his head and walked silently out of the court-house, never to enter one again. There was a touch of dignity and sadness in this, which wholly destroyed the ludicrous element in the scene.

DEATH OF D. LEE POWELL.

A more recent death is that of Colonel D. Lee Powell, the principal of one of the largest and best female schools in this city or in the State. The funeral services at St. James' Church were peculiarly impressive, and more than usually affecting, because of the presence, immediately in the rear of the family of the deceased, as they walked up the middle aisle, of a number of male and female servants, all of whom were weeping bitterly. It was observed, too, that the colored gallery was full of occupants. Few men were more respected and beloved than Mr. Powell. His death is a positive loss to the cause of education in Virginia. He died in Winchester. He was in the prime of life, of strength, of seeming health and of manly beauty. It is said that he was to have been married this month to an accomplished lady, a relative of one of the Episcopal bishops of this State. His school will, at his request, be carried on by Mrs. Carrington, who will be assisted by Mr. Merrill. Both of them taught for him for years.

BLACK EXCURSIONIZING.

Our negroes are excursion mad. Language cannot exaggerate this fever, which, after raging in Washington for half a decade, broke out here this spring and summer with excessive violence. It has subsided a little, and additional stimulants are needed to keep the fever up. The latest is a placard announcing that the "Young Laborers" and the "Supporters of the Vineyard" will "excurse" up to Lynchburg on a special train, and while the excursion is in progress "the Rev. Dr. Robert Waner, of Baltimore, will deliver a discourse from the text: 'And they shall build an ark of shittim wood,'" &c. This is quoted *verbatim* from the placard.

THE POISON PASSION.

This mania, which pervades the whole country, reached Richmond in due time and is still running its course with moderate vehemence; nearly a dozen cases have been reported within the past three weeks. Some have been fatal, but the greater number have been failures. In this latter class must be placed

OH! LORD, MARY!

a young negro man, who allowed himself to fall in love with a white girl named Mary. For a time, Mary seems to have smiled upon him, but one morning she treated him coldly, or, as he said, didn't talk like I were usen to hear her talk. Whereupon he procured a few ounces of laudanum and dropped them into his stomach. This was about midday; and about nightfall he dropped, apparently to rise no more. Doctors were called in, the stomach pump applied, laudanum brought up, a gallon and a half of coffee poured down, cold water slashed freely upon his person, and a multitude of relatives and friends were detailed to trot him up and down Mr. Franklin Stearns' alley—he lived with Mr. S. In spite of every effort, the dark swain, like the Fat Boy, would fall asleep again. His father became anxious about the dear lad, and announced his determination to "stop dat foolishness." So he got a stout leathern strap, and every time he dropped asleep the old man would come down upon him with a tremendous swipe. And every time that pitiless strap would descend, the son of his sable loins would yell at the top of his lungs.

OH! LORD, MARY!

The sound pierced the night. And still as the opiate resumed its sway, that merciless strap came down, and that piteous yell, "*Oh! Lord, Mary!*" went up, disturbing the neighbors for squares around. This continued till morning. When the stars began to pale, Mary's dusky victim was permitted to lie down; and after a few hours' rest awoke a mass of whelks, despondency and wisdom. His only comment upon the cruel Mary was, "She nuvver come onigh me."

CHICKEN-CARTISM.

As a rule, the whole State has been blessed with abundant rains, in consequence of which we have such crops, wheat alone excepted, as we have not had since the war. The like of fruits and vegetables of every kind displayed here in the Richmond markets was scarcely ever before seen, and the array of chicken-carts extends square after square around the market-places. These carts come from the distance of five, ten, fifteen, twenty, and even thirty miles; the average value of their contents does not much exceed five dollars, the sale of which entails a night's unrest in the cart, under it, or on the pavement itself. Chicken-cartism culminated on Saturday last, when the number and variety of vegetable and chicken-fixen vehicles which encompassed the new market was something really astounding. Among them I noticed a

BOB-TAIL BULL IN HARNESS.

The bull was a very small bull, not more than three feet and a half high; but he was a very plucky little bull. The cart was a very small cart, and the wheels were of wood, and not more than eighteen inches high; so that the bottom of the cart was literally not a foot above the ground. The driver of this original chariot was a grizzly-headed and bearded comical-faced old negro man, who wore a dilapidated coat, no waistcoat, no collar, a fragment of a shirt, a battered hat and a pair of immense, rusty cavalry boots which came higher than his knees. Attracted by the whole turnout (a capital theme for the pencil of our artist, Sheppard), I drew nigh and accosted the ancient charioteer: "So you've sold out, uncle, and invested in whisky?"—his cart had in it only a jug and a keg. "No, sir, I ain't, sir. I didn' had no hoss and no cart. But I did had dis bull, so I sawed me two wheels outen a log, made me a axle and a par uv shafts, and nailt a chicken coop to um for a wagon body, and loaded up with a jug uv cider and a kag uv cider, all what I got fur sale. 'Tis cider, marster—good cider, too—you jes' tas'e it."

EVERY BODY IS OUT OF TOWN,

and although I have a number of other items, including political ones, they are too hot to handle this weather. To-day, though not the hottest, is undoubtedly one of the closest and most oppressive we have yet had.

AFTER THE BATTLE.

How we may Best Reap the Fruits of the Victory.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

HODGENVILLE, KY., August 12, 1871.

The election has passed, the Democratic State ticket triumphantly elected, and I hope they are all men of honesty and integrity.

The members, too, of the Legislature have been chosen, and, so far as I can learn, they are men of experience and sound practical judgment, who will administer the affairs of State economically and judiciously.

There will, doubtless, be many grave questions coming up before the House that will demand the serious attention of each member. The status of the negro should be settled beyond peradventure.

The infamous Ferguson bill—or, rather, the Cincinnati Southern Railroad bill—should receive the scorn and contempt of all members. What, now, shall be our future course in political warfare? With what weapon shall we fight? What does the exigencies of the hour demand?

Manifestly a conservative course, a course dictated by past experience. When a military chieftain wishes to gain a battle and he tries one project and finds it fails, does he obstinately persist in it? No, but changes his line of battle, and marches upon the enemy in a different way; he moves upon the center and sends a force to flank, and thereby succeeds. And now let the Democracy flank the Radicals and move upon them with a power of speech and force of logic that will demonstrate to a mathematical precision the worthlessness and uselessness of a Radical administration.

The amendments have spent their force, and done all the harm they can do; they interfere no longer with our civil or political rights. Why then, in the name of common sense, urge an eternal war against that which can do us no injury?

Shall the Democracy of the gallant State of Kentucky, just on the eve of victory, have a disruption and split on minor considerations, forgetting the cardinal principles of free government? I hope not, but will march shoulder to shoulder in one solid phalanx, "and rout all the legions that troop beneath the banner of Radicalism." It has pleased some amateur paper to cast taunts and slurs at the advanced position taken by the Democratic party, and brands it as being Radicalism. We can only laugh at its blindness and smile at its silliness.

I beg leave to suggest to Kentuckians to adopt the Dayton resolutions enunciated by Vallandigham, and follow the white plume of the COURIER-JOURNAL, and victory will crown our efforts, and the pure stream of Democracy will flow untrammeled through the halls of legislation in 1872.

EXASTOTE.

☞ The Jackson county (Iowa) Leader says that Mr. Simmons, of Bellvue, lost a cow some time since, and search was made in vain for the animal. At last Mrs. S. found the cow with her tail twisted around a tree in such a way that she could not get loose. The woman had to cut the tail off to get the cow home.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE COURIER-JOURNAL,
SATURDAY EVENING, August 12.

There has not been much show of life in the money market to-day, although there were some good names on the street in search for money; but, when the time and security both suit, the banks are perfectly willing to discount at 9 to 12 per cent.

EXCHANGE—Is unmoved. It is plentiful, and the banks sell to each other at par, but for checks over the counter they charge 1-10 premium.

GOLD—Is almost stationary. It opened at 112⅜ and fluctuated very little during the day. It succeeded in reaching 112½, at which price it closed.

	Buying.	Selling.
Gold	112	112½
Silver halves and quarters	106	108
Silver dimes	100	105

GOVERNMENT BONDS—Are firm with a small advance.

Coupons of 1881	116⅞@117⅛
" 1862	113⅝@114⅛
" 1864	113⅛@113½
" 1865	113⅛@113⅜
" 1865 (new)	111⅞@112⅛
" 1867	111⅞@112⅛
" 1868	112 @114
Ten-forties	112⅜@113⅛
Currency 6s	113⅝@114⅛

The following quotations will show the course of the New York market during the past three days:

	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.	Adv.	Dec.
Coupons, '81	116⅞	116⅞	117⅛	⅛	
" '62	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜		
" '64	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	⅛	
" '65	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	⅛	
" '65 (new)	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	⅛	
" '67	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	⅛	
" '68	113⅝	113⅝	114	⅛	
10-40 coupons	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	⅛	
Currency 6s	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝		

LOCAL STOCKS AND BONDS—Bank of Kentucky stock changed hands to-day to a limited extent, and we noticed a good demand for Jeffersonville Railroad and Short-line Railroad first mortgage bonds. Nashville stock is firm with fair demand. For prices we refer to the following list furnished by Messrs. Morton, Galt & Co., bankers, 150 West Main:

STOCKS.	Bid.	Asked.
National Bank, First	117	118
National Bank, Second	103	104
National Bank, Planters'	99	101
National Bank, City	103	104
Bank of America	98	100
Bank of Kentucky	98	100
Bank of Louisville	84	85
Merchants' Bank	118	120
Commercial Bank	75	76
Northern Bank	124	126
Citizens' Bank	112	113
People's Bank	93	95
Masonic Bank	101	102
Farmers' Bank	97	98
Security Bank	114	115
German Bank	136	
West'n Finan'l Corporation Bank	99	100
Falls City Tobacco Bank	97	98
Farmers' and Drovers' Bank		105
Manufacturers' Bank	83	87
Louisville Insurance Co. Bank	186	
German Insurance Co. Bank	139	
Western Insurance Co. Bank	131	
Central Bank	99	100
Jeff., Mad. and Ind. R. R. Co.	73	76
Lou., Cin. & Lex. R. R., com'n	45	48
Lou., Cin. and Lex. R. R., pref'd	87½	88½
Louisville and Nashville R. R.	73	74
Gas Company stock	118	119

BONDS.		
L. & N. R. R. Co., old, 7 per c	94	*100
L. & N. R. R. Co., new, 7 per c	90	*92½
L. C. & L. R. R., 1st mort., 7 per c	84½*	*85½
L. C. & L. R. R., 2d mort., 8 per c		*85
J., M. & I. R. R., 1st mort., 7 per c	85½	87
J., M. & I. R. R., 2d mort., 7 per c	75	78
E. & P. R. R., 1st mort., 8 per c	87½	*90
City for improvements, 6 per c	78	80
City for bounty, 6 per c	78	79
City for schools, 6 per c	78	80
City for wharf, old, 6 per c	81	83
City for wharf, new, 6 per c	78	80
City for water-works, old, 6 per c	82½	83½
City for water-works, new, 6 per c	79	80
City for L. & N. R. R., M. S., 6 per c	82	83
City for L. & N. R. R., L. B., 6 per c	80	81
City for E. & P. R. R., 7 per c	89	*90½
City for old liabilities, 10 yrs, 7 per c	89	*90
City for old liabilities, 5 yrs, 7 per c	94	*95
City for school purposes, 7 per c	94½	*95½
Water-works bonds, 6 per c	82	83
Canal bonds, second issue, 6 per c	88	90
Canal bonds, third issue, 6 per c	82	83
Canal bonds, fourth issue, 6 per c	81	82
Kentucky State bonds, old, 6 per c	98	100
Kentucky State bonds, new, 6 per c	90	92
Ohio River Bridge Co., 7 per c	90	91
Grayson county, 7 per c	78	80
Muhlenburg county, 7 per c	79	80
Lyon county, 7 per c	76	78
Caldwell county, 7 per c	77	79
McCracken county, 7 per c	75	77
Shelby county, 8 per c	90	*90½
Carroll county bonds, 8 per c		*85
New Albany City, 7 per c		85
Cass county, Mo., new, 10 per c		*90
Vernon co., Mo., 8 per c		*30
Marion co., Mo., 8 per c		*30
Louisville Transfer Co., 8 per c		*100

Bonds marked * are sold with interest added.

Proper Revenue Reform.

[Journal of Commerce, 10th.]

Our friend who suggests a union of tax-payers to effect a revenue reform, and asks us at what point to begin, is referred to a little item of history given by us so long since that he has probably forgotten it. At the second session of the Thirty-ninth Congress, in the midst of an internal revenue bill, and midway in a section making some "verbal" alterations in relation to "monuments of stone," and certain matters bearing upon "pupils" and "spirits distilled in and to schools and colleges," &c., the following was neatly inserted: "And no suit for the purpose of restraining the assessment or collection of tax shall be maintained in any court." These words take away all appeal to the courts against the collection of taxes, no matter how unjust. If the assessor should double the tax of a citizen, merely from a whim, the collection could not be legally stayed. If a collector having a proper bill against a tax-payer, should write underneath an additional sum "out of his own head," and bring down the total, the victim has no legal remedy except in paying the same, and then, by the slow process of a suit against him, seek to recover back the money. No matter how unjust the tax may be, or even how little authority the commissioned officer has for collecting it, no suit to prevent the wrong can be maintained in any court. There is not another country in the world in which such courts of law have been established, where such an outrage is possible. Here, then, let our reformer begin, and seek to have this section repealed. Until this is done, no other revenue reform amounts to anything. A special tax may be modified or abolished, but the officers can go on collecting it all the same, and the courts are forbidden to interfere. The plea has already been used more than once. In a recent case, where the tax was notoriously wrong, the judge dismissed the applicant for justice, saying that no suit could be maintained for any such purpose. Until this abuse is remedied all other efforts are wasted. And it must be evident to all thoughtful observers that such a denial of legal redress is demoralizing, and leads by a certain and positive connection to evils that all must deplore. We have all seen the effect of wrongs for which the aggrieved has, or fancies he has, no legal redress. Wanton personal insults to women, betrayal of the innocent, destruction of one's good name; in how many of these cases has the avenger of the wrong taken the punishment into his own hands, and the jury who tried him failed to convict him? It is the first great downward step in the fearful path so plainly marked in history, to shut the subject up to the reception of wrong from those in power, and to deny him any form of legal interference.

Cheaper Halibut.

Lovers of that delicious fish, the halibut, may rejoice over the prospect of a speedy and large reduction in its selling value. The fish is very abundant in Canadian waters, but, strange to say, our neighbors of the Dominion are altogether lacking in appreciation of its qualities as a table delicacy. They, however, are alive enough to its commercial value. Although they do not care to eat it themselves, they are anxious to afford us an opportunity of doing so, if they can see money in the traffic. This, it appears, they can. Under existing regulations Canadian-caught fish can be imported into the United States free of duty, and this exception has been taken advantage of in Quebec, where a company, with large capital, has been organized to supply our market with halibut. The first cargo arrived in Boston the other day, and sold at a price yielding a profit nearly equal in gross amount to the cost of the vessel and expenses of the voyage.—[New York Express.

New York Iron Market.

[Shipping List, 10th.]

There has been an improved demand for Scotch pig, and, with a moderate supply, prices are steady at the advance previously noted; sales have been made of 650 tons Glengarnock at $33@34; 400 do Eglinton, $32; 75 do Summerlee, $34; 100 do Coltness, $31, gold; and 300 do Gartsherrie on private terms. American continues in active request, and prices are a trifle firmer—it is believed that the supply of the year will not be equal to the demand; 100 tons No. 1 sold at $36; 100 do No. 2, $34, and 1,500 ex Glendon, future delivery, on private terms. New rails have been in active request, and we notice sales of 9,500 tons, 56 lbs English, here and to arrive, part $56 gold. Store prices of refined bar continue unchanged and the demand is till light, buyers apparently not being moved by the advance abroad, which extinguishes all margin for profit, or the high prices demanded by our makers. The importers and jobbers will hold a meeting to-day, and probably advance bar $2 50@5 00 per ton. One hundred bbls. Russia sheet sold on private terms. Burden's refined bar is quoted in the circular of Wetmore & Co., their agents, for August, precisely the same as May—including "Burden's best," and H. B. & S. as follows: Ordinary sizes, round and square, ⅝ to 2 inch, and flats 1¼x¾ to 4½x1 inch, $105; extra size round and square, ⅛ to 3⅜ inch $130 to $110; 2¼ to 4 inch $115 to $125; extra sizes flats 3 to 6x1¼ to 2 inch $145@110; 3 to 6x1¾ to 3⅛ to 6x1⅝ to 1⅝ inch $115@130; and horse ⅝x⅜ to 1x⅝ inch $105. H. B. & S. round and square ⅛ to 2 inch $90; extra sizes round and square ⅝ to 3 inch $5 less than best, and 3⅛ to 4 inch $10 less than best. H. B. & S. flats 1 to 6x¾@5-16 to 1½x1⅛ to 6x3 inch iron are quoted $95, and 3 to 6x2⅛ to 3 inch $90 per ton net cash.

Weekly Receipts at Lake Ports.

The following are the receipts of flour and grain at the undermentioned lake ports for the week ending August 5, 1871:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.
Chicago	18,605	217,857	1,455,939	935,083
Milwaukee	9,322	97,145	13,704	33,440
Toledo	24,440	315,759	39,491	294,500
Detroit	15,915	167,357	3,056	26,158
Cleveland	6,000*	38,850	6,650	30,500
Duluth†	3,900	23,831		
Total	78,988	892,799	1,518,770	1,321,676
Previous week	70,166	866,309	1,512,955	685,397
Cor. week, '70	66,440	1,152,347	769,181	658,943
Cor. week, '69	49,857	776,931	243,817	215,068
Cor. week, '68	41,008	374,329	692,467	420,131

*Estimated. †For the week ending July 28.—Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.

Boston Boot and Shoe Market.

[Reporter, 10th.]

The activity noticed during a few weeks past still continues, and goods are going off lively. Western merchants have made heavy purchases, and some of them have gone home, while others yet linger on the street, still watching the market, and occasionally placing a new order for winter goods. Wax, kip and split leather goods are yet in good demand. Calf boots and shoes have been bought freely during the week, and light goods for men's and women's wear, such as Congress button, stud, cable screw wire, brass clinching screw wire-fastened, pegged and sewed boots, shoes and balmorals, have all been taken as fast as made. In fact, more than were manufactured of all kinds of desirable boots and shoes are wanted, and purchasers are glad to ship some, and consider themselves fortunate if they get orders accepted for more at present prices. The market is nearly bare of goods, and manufacturers are sending in as fast as they possibly can. We have never known them more fully employed than at present, and for all classes of goods, men's women's and children's, the demand is such that in the boot and shoe towns and cities of Lynn, Haverhill, Newburyport and Worcester, there is great activity in producing. Whether the profits will be fair, or otherwise, is uncertain, as but a portion of the manufacturers have established a higher rate than has ruled for a month or two past, though they now pay more for materials and labor. Shipments are large, and will be during the month, provided the boots and shoes and brogans now ordered can be got ready for shipment.

The week's shipments of boots and shoes to places outside of New England foot up to 45,789 cases, against 45,612 the previous week, and against 41,204 in the corresponding week of last year. The total shipments since January 1st to places outside of New England, irrespective of those on Boston account made from the factories direct, amount to 734,699 against 702,030 the first 32 weeks of 1870.

Provisions in New York.

[Bulletin, 10th.]

For some time past we have been in hopes, and, indeed, in partial expectation of being called upon to report a more favorable condition of affairs in the market for the hog product, but were disappointed from day to day and from week to week, and during the period now under review the depression has proven proportionately worse than at any time during the season. There is, however, here and there a feeling that "bottom" must have become pretty nearly reached at last, and that, when matters are fully canvassed, and the undoubted cheapness of goods understood, a quicker and more encouraging demand may be looked for. Mess pork has made a fractional fluctuation from the prices current at the date of our last, but without any advance being established, and the general tone of the market has been heavy, though the workings of the speculative movements have at times given a semblance of steadiness. Few parcels have been taken for investment on the old crop, the call being in the main to provide for engagements already outstanding, but of the new crop fresh sales have been effected, especially for long deliveries, at $13 50, and in one case at $13 25. The offerings for these sales were almost solely on Western account, and there appeared to be more left for any one wanting to engage it. Our dealers have not bought any straight parcels, but confined themselves in the main to such lots as were required to fill orders on hand, though in this way a fair amount of stock has gone out, as holders never hesitated to keep all *bona fide* buyers fully supplied with the goods wanted, and generally managed to make prices acceptable. Of late there has appeared to be an impression the values had at last reached their minimum, and that a change was likely at any moment, but neither buyer nor seller was willing to take the initiative to test the position. Prime beef has been as much neglected as ever, and sales confined to a few small jobbing lots, and values quite uncertain, though, with the exception of a few choice brands, which owners think it advisable to hold a little longer, easy terms would undoubtedly be allowed. Other cuts have met with a proportionate demand, with some irregularity on values, though the tendency is mainly in buyers' favor. Lard continued to be reported as in demand from shippers for some little time following our last, and, indeed, there is reason to believe that two or three purchases were actually made for export, but the call was neither quick nor general, and, being fully met by the current offering, the business became very dull, then the position very weak, and finally a most decided depression set in, and prices dropped to 9⅝@9¾c at once. This decline has fully demonstrated to the bullishly inclined operators that a falling off to 10c and below, under increased offering, was not so foolish a prediction as it might have been, and, even at the undoubtedly low price reached, there is no general return of faith. Owners of the old stock still appear to indulge in the hope that exporters are coming in to relieve them, and the supply, even through all the weakness, was offered with comparative moderation. "Those shippers," however, have been discouraged by the accounts from abroad, public and private, and few of the regular operators on foreign account have purchased any goods, and, when they did, there was generally some outside lot offering from which to make a selection. New lard has been offered in fair quantity, and met with some demand after prices got below 9⅝c, but buyers, as a rule, are not prepared to operate yet, and business has a slow tone. Up to the writing of the body of this review, the sudden drop in values seems to have dumbfounded all classes of operators, and there is a doubt as to what is the course to pursue, though the general impression is that an advance is now much more probable than a decline. Bacon has been dull and unsettled, the winter-cured stock having no demand at regular established prices, and the ice-house packing selling moderately within a range of 7⅛@9c, and fancy cut somewhat higher. Pickled hams and shoulders dull, and smoked hams selling rather slowly, with values nominally unchanged. Dressed hogs have not been very plenty, but there was nearly or quite enough for the outlet, and prices, though of late a little stronger, have not greatly favored sellers. Beef of all kinds dull and heavy, with the business confined entirely to the small retail parcels of city packed, as they came from the ice-house, though even these have to be sold low, if at all. At the close the market for the hog product is in a dull, flat condition and values more or less nominal, the recent break in price failing to stimulate buyers. Lard was worth about 9½c as an extreme on old steam, and mess pork sold at $13 37½ for September.

SALT.—We have had several arrivals this week for salt sold at a fixed price in the United States. The figure is very low, less than cost when the loss by rains which have fallen on it since it was gathered is taken into consideration. These sales have been occasioned by the want of money, for remittance and pond purposes, by proprietors and others. The scarcity of specie to pay current expenses on shipments of salt, and port charges on vessels chartered, is beginning to tell very seriously on our business transactions, and parties here should advise their agents to windward of this difficulty in our money matters. The weather is fine, and notwithstanding the several squalls this week, the pans are in splendid condition, and our proprietors will continue gathering until the rainy season sets in. Six and a half cents is the price the cargoes above alluded to are sold at, but the shippers are paying seven cents to those who ship on account.

[Turks Island Royal Standard, July 15.

Richmond Tobacco Market.

AUGUST 8.—The animation noted in last week's review continues, and the market is very firm at our advanced quotations. The breaks for the last five weeks were:

Week ending	Hhds.	Tcs.	Bxs.
July 8	1,000	326	44
July 15	1,284	430	42
July 22	1,232	406	69
July 29	1,219	386	60
August 5	1,158	423	52

For the corresponding week of last year the breaks were 651 hhds, 177 tcs, and 28 boxes.

The revised quotations are:

Dark shipping—Lugs, common to medium, $5 75@6 75; good to fine, $7@8; leaf, common to medium, $8@9; do, good to fine, $9 50@13; do, extra continental, $12@15; English shipping, $9@14.

Dark manufacturing—Lugs, common to good, $6@8; leaf, common to good, $8 50@12.

Sun-cured—Lugs, $8@15; leaf, $9@20.

Bright manufacturing and smoking — Lugs, common to good, $8@15; do, extra smoking, $20@40; leaf, common to medium, $12@25; do, good to fine, $30@70; do, extra, $75@100.—[Richmond Whig.

Havana Markets.

[Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.]

HAVANA, August 5.—SUGARS—The market has been unfavorably affected this week by the decline of prices in London and New York, which has been reported per cable, and consequently transactions have been few, and altogether unimportant, comprising mostly small, damp lots, which have been ceded at from 10½@11 rs. No. 12 as a basis, or about ¼@½rl. less than the value of good, dry and strong common train clayed sugars for foreign market. Holders of these, in view of the decreasing supplies, are unwilling to operate on the basis of previous prices, and as there are no buyers actually at said prices, the market closes quite dull, quotations being nominal at 9⅞@10⅛rs. arrobe, Nos. 7 to 10; 11@11⅝rs. Nos. 11 and 12; 11⅝@11⅞rs. Nos. 13 and 14; 12@12⅝rs. Nos. 15 and 16; 12⅝@13⅞rs. Nos. 17 and 18; 13½@14⅞rs. Nos. 19 and 20, and 15⅝@16⅛rs. for common to very superior whites. Of course, the above price of 11⅛rs., No. 12, is for common train sugars. Derosne's and other fine, bright and crystallized goods are held at 11⅝@12rs. No. 12, sales of which have been fair for shipment to Spain.

The above remarks may be applied also to all other sorts of sugars, and in the absence of sales at the close, prices are nominal as follows:

Molasses Sugars—8⅝@9 rs. arrobe, Nos. 8 to 10 in boxes.

Centrifugals—12⅛@12⅝ rs. No. 12 (one lot sold on the coast at 13 rs., half gold, for Nos. 12 and 12⅛).

Muscovadoes—10@10⅛ rs. arrobe for fair to good refining grades.

The receipts of sugar at the warehouses of Havana since 1st January amount to 950,000 boxes and 36,500 hhds, against 1,278 boxes and 47,020 hhds. in 1870. The deliveries same period were 680,000 boxes and 33,150 hhds., against 1,058,000 boxes and 46,000 hhds. in 1870. Stock this morning, 290,020 boxes and 3,660 hhds., against 265,400 boxes and 3,650 hhds. in 1870.

The clearances this week from Havana and Matanzas have been as follows:

For	Havana. Bxs	Havana. Hhds	Matanzas. Bxs	Matanzas. Hhds	Total both ports. Bxs	Total both ports. Hhds
New York	9,869	26	1,613	706	11,482	732
Baltimore			607	103	607	103
New Orleans	2,546				2,546	
Total U. States	12,415	26	2,220	809	14,635	835
Montevideo			862		872	
Europe	14,340		2,079		16,417	
Other ports						
Tot'l all p'rts	26,758	26	5,161	809	31,917	835

The exports from Havana and Matanzas since 1st January, this and the previous year compare thus:

To	Boxes. 1871.	Boxes. 1870.	Hhds. 1871.	Hhds. 1870.
United States	318,134	312,284	95,348	112,079
Europe	462,947	1,012,333	4,637	28,638
Other ports	9,795	21,460	643	3,470
Total	790,876	1,346,077	100,628	144,187
Decrease 1871	555,161		43,559	

MOLASSES—Some 3,000 hhds clayed and muscovado are held in Cardenas at 6@6¼ rs per keg the former and 7 rs. the latter quality, which comprises all the stock. No supplies here or in Matanzas.

The Arkansas Trade.

The attention of merchants, manufacturers, capitalists and all other citizens of Louisville who take an interest in her prosperity, is called to the following circular, issued by the Finance Committee of the Louisville and Arkansas Packet Company. Great complaints are made almost daily of the extortionate rates of freight by rail from Louisville to Southern cities. A case in point: A house in the city a day or two ago received a dispatch from Jacksonport, Ark., to buy a lot of bagging, if it could be shipped at 60c; the rail freight was $1 33; the river freights heretofore have been about 75c. This is but one instance, when dozens might be given. The only remedy is in opposition; the only opposition attainable is by river. Let all then read the following circular, and be prepared to subscribe liberally:

The Directors of the Louisville and Arkansas Packet Company call your attention to the following facts: The enterprise was started by the contribution of twenty-five thousand dollars ($25,000) by merchants and manufacturers. The intention was to keep a line of steamers in both the White and Arkansas rivers. It will be remembered that the year before this enterprise was started, thirty-one thousand dollars was paid to a steamboat firm, in consideration of their keeping three boats one year alone in the White river trade.

Want of sufficient capital has crippled our efforts and given us much trouble; yet we think the result is sufficiently encouraging to try to keep up the line, at least in the Arkansas river. Every trip to the White river has resulted in loss, and the railroad facilities now being complete to that section, together with local boats, seems to make it less necessary now than formerly, to keep boats in that river. The trade of the Arkansas river is of great and growing importance, and if we cease to compete for it, St. Louis, with her superior river advantages, will secure it all, and profit by our defeats.

The freight shipped from Louisville to Arkansas last year, was about 800 tons per month. Whilst we had boats running the rate by river or rail was 60 cents per 100 pounds to Little Rock. The rate by rail now, whilst we have no boats running, is $1 25, whilst it remains 60 cents from St. Louis. The difference in a month is $6,500—in a year, $78,000. In other words, *seventy-eight thousand dollars* in freights in favor of St. Louis, whilst she keeps boats in that trade and we do not, for our railroad always competes fully with boats when we have them. Can we expect the trade of Arkansas under such circumstances?

It is evident from these facts, that unless we offer facilities for lower freights, by river competition, we cannot retain this trade, which heretofore has amounted to several millions annually. So little interest has been manifested in the matter, that we have found it impossible to get the stockholders together, even at the annual meeting for election of a board.

We cannot keep up the line without money; but the experience of the past eighteen months shows that this is the cheapest way of competing for that important trade, and we believe that in another year a self-sustaining line can be kept perpetually in the Arkansas river. We need $20,000 to pay us out of debt—debt not entirely caused by losses in the trade, but principally by depreciation in value of all boat stock, and deficiency in the original capital contributed. All who are interested in this trade should contribute, and all merchants, manufacturers and property-holders are, to a greater or less extent, interested. We cannot call to see you all, and trust you will call on some one of the board and subscribe your portion to keep up the line. We shall, during the week, see as many as we can, and if the necessary amount is contributed, will keep up the line; otherwise, we shall feel obliged to sell the boats, pay off the debts, and wind up the enterprise.

By order of the Board of Directors of Louisville and Arkansas Packet Company.

JOHN M. ROBINSON,
ARTHUR PETER,
JOHN H. THOMAS,
JOHN G. FISHER,
Finance Committee.

AUGUST 12, 1871.

Imports and Exports

for the last twenty-four hours, by the Frankfort, Nashville, Jeffersonville, Ohio and Mississippi and New Albany railroads, and by the river furnished by the Board of Trade):

Articles.	Im.	Ex.	Articles.	Im.	Ex.
Bacon, tcs	208	461	Lard, kegs	156	165
Bacon, casks	141	261	Malt, sks	60	276
Butter, pa	36	12	Molasses, bbls		
Bagging, pcs	292	1191	Mackerel, pa		
Cotton, bales	136	125	Nails, kgs	138	108
Cotton yarn, bs		6	Oil, bbls	142	60
Coffee, bgs	15	90	Oats, sacks	109	900
Cheese, bxs	157	175	Pork, bbls	66	242
Candles, bxs	75	19	Pork, pcs	3803	
Cement, bbls		1248	Potatoes, bls	190	1597
Corn, sacks	300		Rye, sks		
Cattle, head	39	288	Sugar, hhds	4	40
Eggs, bbls			Sugar, bxs	24	74
Flour, bbls	928	761	Seed, bgs	11	39
Feathers, sks	3	38	Tobacco, h'ds	142	183
Hides, bdls	357	119	Tobacco, bxs	107	346
Hogs, No		102	Whisky, bbls	486	377
Hay, bales	225	40	Wheat, sks	1354	450
Iron, pig, tons	60	26	Wool, bgs	25	65
Lard, tcs		51			

Weekly Review of the Markets.

BAGGING—The market has been moderately active during the week, but without change in quotations. The stock on hand in the market is estimated at 10,000 pcs less than a year ago, and the supply not keeping up with the sales. Dealers, however, continue to quote at 19@20½c for 2, 2¼ and 2½ lb hand-made and power-loom product. The sales to-day, so far as reported, amount to 1,500 pcs 2 and 2¼ lb hemp at 19@20c.

BAGS—The market is very quiet, and dealers hold at quotations:

2-bushel, seamless bags, cotton	32½@37½
1-bushel burlaps	18 @20
2-bushel do	13½@20
Gunnies, in bales	19 @20
Gunnies, resewed	21 @

BATTING—Is firm, with ample stocks. Dealers quote extra at 22c; No. 1 at 19@20c; No. 2 at 16@18c; common at 14@15c.

BROOMS—Market generally quiet. Dealers quote common qualities at $1 75@2 50 per dozen, and prime qualities at $2 50@3 per dozen.

CANDIES—The market is steady, with a fair demand. Dealers quote:

Double refined Candles	16@18
FANCY CANDY—	
Machine Drops	18@20
Balls and Kisses	18@20
Bar Candy	20@25
Nut Candy	18@25
Gum Drops	30@35
Arabian Gum Drops	30@35
Imperials	19@25
Rock Candy	25@30
Losenges	23@25
Common pan work	20@30
Fine Almonds	30@45
No. 2 do	25@30
Plain Creams	28@30
Decorated Creams	31@35
Cordial Goods	28@35

CANNED GOODS—There is a fair demand for goods embraced in the following list, and prices are steady:

Peaches, 2 and 3 lb	$2 00@3 50
Strawberries, 2 lb	3 00@3 25
Pineapples	2 85@3 00
Cherries	2 75@3 25
Gooseberries	2 60@2 75
Pears	2 50
Plums	2 75@3 50
Brandy Peaches, glass, per doz	3 75@4 25
Brandy Cherries, glass, per doz	5 00@5 50
Tomatoes, per doz	2 00@2 50
Jellies, per doz	1 90@9 00
Preserves, assorted, per doz	4 00@10
Worcester Sauces, pts&hlf pts, per doz	4 25@8 00
Catsup, tomato, per doz	1 00@2 50
Catsup, English walnut, per doz	3 50@5 50
Pie Fruit, assorted, per doz	4 00@4 50
Pickles, American	1 80@6 75
Pickles, English	3 75@7 00

CEMENT—Is in good demand, and manufacturers are selling at $1 65@1 90 per bbl. Sales to-day 1,248 bbls at quotations.

COAL—Coal has advanced 2c, and dealers quote Pittsburg at 24c retail. Pomeroy coal is sold at 21c, delivered.

COOPERAGE AND COOPER STUFF—A fair demand for flour barrels is reported, and prices are steady.

Bourbon bbls, iron-hooped	$2 30
Highwine bbls, iron-hooped	2 10
Oil bbls	2 00
Pork bbls	1 50
Lard tierces	1 75
Ham tierces	1 00
Bacon hhds	2 50
Queensware tierces	75
Flour bbls	50
Half whisky bbls, wood-hooped	1 35
" " iron-hooped	1 60
Whisky kegs, ten gallons	1 00
" five gallons	90
Bbl poles, per 1,000	14 00
Hhd poles, per 1,000	24 00
Staves, per 1,000	18 00@20 00

CORDAGE—Cotton twine and rope are quiet, and dealers quote:

Bailing twine	18 @19
Hemp twine, per doz	65 @75
Cotton twine	32 @40
Jute rope	13 @15
Cotton rope	32 @34
Manilla rope	18½@19½
Sisal rope	18 @19
Tarred rope	18 @20
Middling	20½@20½
Low middling	19½@19½
Good ordinary	18 @18½
Ordinary	15½@15½

CORNMEAL—Is in fair demand at 75c per bushel for bolted, loose, and $3 50@3 75 per bbl for kiln-dried.

COTTON—The Liverpool market opened flat this morning at 8⅝@8⅞d for uplands, and closed at 8⅜d, with sales of 8,000 bales. This is a decline since last Saturday of ⅛@¼d. New York opened weak at 19c for middling, and closed without change; sales, 8,260 bales. This is a decline during the week of ⅜c. This market is quiet at yesterday's quotations, with very little doing, consequent on light stocks. Dealers quote as follows:

Middling	18⅜
Low middling	17⅜
Good ordinary	15⅜
Ordinary	14

Sales to-day of 27 bales good ordinary at quotations.

COTTON YARNS, CARPET-CHAIN AND CANDLEWICK—The market is firm at the advance, but stocks are ample, and include Southern and standard brands of yarns.

No. 400, per dozen, at	16½@
" 500, " "	15 @
" 600, " "	13½@
" 700, " "	12 @
Candlewick, at	32 @35
Carpet-chain, white, at	32 @35
Carpet-chain, colored, at	39 @42

Southern yarns are held at 1@1½c under these figures.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Are in fair request and quotations for oranges and lemons are firm.

Oranges, per box	$10 00@
Lemons, per box	7 00@ 8 50
Layer, raisins, per box	2 75@ 3 00
Figs, per lb	15@ 20
Zante currants, per lb	12½@ 14

HAY—There has been a fair demand during the past week, and prices are firm for old at $16@19 per ton on arrival. Dealers are selling from store and delivered on cars at $1 50@2 50 advance. New hay has been sold on arrival at $15@15. Sales to-day of 84 bales choice old at $20.

HEMP—Prices are firm, and dealers quote raw hemp at $150@160 per ton; dressed at $160@270.

HIDES—The market is quiet and prices are undergoing no change. Dealers quote dry-flint at 17@18c, dry-salted at 14@16c, and green-salted at 9@9½c per lb.

HOPS—Are dull at 10c per lb.

LIME—Is in good request, and sales are made at $1@1 10 per bbl. Sales to-day of 1,000 bbls at quotations.

LEATHER—The market is quiet. Dealers quote:

Oak sole tan	39	French calf pr dz	$40@80
Hemlock sole	30@33	Phil'a calf pr dz	45@55
Buffalo slautr	32@40	Hog skins	13@16
Harness	32@40	Eng. hog skins	
Skirting	42	each	2
Kip skin city lb	70@1 25	Calf goatings per	
Calf city	1 25@1 35	doz	54@60
Bridles per doz	$54@72	Enam'd leather	
Upper per doz	48@54	per foot	24@28

LUMBER—The market rules steady, with a fair demand:

Wh. pine lum. clear 1 inch per M	$55 00@60 00
do 1¼ and 2 inches	55 00@60 00
do Second rate, 1 inch	50 00
do 1¼ and 2 inch	50 00
do Third rate	38 00
Common pine lumber	22 50@25 00
Fencing	24 00
Hemlock lumber	17 00@19 00
Poplar	20 00@25 00
Flooring, clear and ad rate, per M	50 00
do Third rate	40 00
do Common	30 00
Hemlock flooring	30 00
Siding and weather-boarding, third rate, rough, per M	25 00
Third rate, dressed per M	27 50@30 00
Shingles, 18 inch No. 1 pine, per M	6 25@6 50
do 16 inch pine, per M	4 00
do 18 inch poplar, per M	3 50@4 00
Lath, cut per M	2 75
Sawed	3 00

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO—A fair demand is reported, especially for higher grades. Dealers quote:

Va. extra, lbs and fancy styles	$1 00@1 15
Va. fine bright, lbs and twist	70@1 00
Va. medium bright, lbs and twist	65@ 70
Va. common, lbs and ¼ lbs	55@ 65
Va. fine, ¼ lbs and 14's	55@ 65
Va. fine light-pressed, 9-inch	65@ 70
Va. extra fig and pancake	1 00@1 15
Ky. and Mo. bright, lbs	55@ 65
Ky. and Mo. bright, ¼'s and 14's	55@ 65
Ky. black sweet, 10s and ½'s	50@ 55
Ky. navy, lbs and 14ths, heat	50@ 60
Ky. navy, lbs and ¼ lbs, medium	45@ 50

NUTS—Market quiet as follows:

Almonds, hard-shelled, per lb	15@20
Almonds, soft-shelled, per lb	25@28
Filberts, per lb	14@15
Brazil nuts, new, per lb	13@15
Naples walnuts, per lb	25
English walnuts, per lb	15
Pecans, lb	25@30

NAVAL STORES—Are in moderate demand and steady.

Oakum, per bbl	$4 75@6 00
Tar, per bbl	4 75@5 00
Rosin, per bbl	3 75@6 00
Pitch, per bbl	4 75@5 00
Turpentine, per gal	58@ 60

OILS—Are weak, demand moderate.

Linseed oil	91@95	Gasoline	30@35
Lard oil	75@80	Bank oil	65
Lard oil No. 2	65@70	Straits oil	70
Coal oil	25@27	Lubricating oil	30@35
Benzine	15		

OFFAL—Is in fair request, and quiet. Dealers quote as follows: Bran, per ton, $15@15 50; shorts, per ton, $18; shipstuff and middlings, per ton, $22@24.

PAINTS AND COLORS—The market rules steady at previous quotations. Paints—White lead pure, at 11½@12c; white lead No. 2, 8@11c. Colors—English red lead, 12½c per lb; American red lead, 11c per lb; English orange mineral, 15½c per lb; English Venetian red, 3¼c per lb; French Rochelle ochre, 5c per lb; Paris white, 4c per lb.

PEANUTS—Prices are firm, and prime lots command 10@11c.

SALT—The market is steady, with a fair demand. Seven-bushel barrels, $2 60; small barrels, $2; small dairy, $3; table salt, small barrels, $3 50@3 75.

TALLOW AND GREASE—There is a fair demand for tallow, and prices are steady. Dealers are paying 7½@8c. Grease is in light request at 5¼@7½c.

TIN PLATE, TINNERS' STOCK, &c—The market is very active in tin plate, especially for roofing. Dealers quote as follows:

Tin Plate.	
10x14 IC Charcoal	$11 25
do IX do	14 25
12x12 IC do	12 25
do IX do	15 25
14x20 IC do	12 25
do IX do	15 25
do XX do	18 50
do XXX do	21 75
Roofing IC do	10 50
do IX do	13 50
10x14 IC Coke	10 25
Block Tin.	
Large pigs	42c
Small pigs	43c
Bar	45c
Copper.	
Tinned	35c
Copper Bottoms	37c
Zinc.	
Sheet, by the cask	10c
do less than cask	11c
Slab	10c
Fence Wire.	
Bright Wire	25 per cent. off list.
Clothes-line wire, white galvanized	13c
Sheet Iron.	
No. 10 to 24 rates, common	5@5½c

VINEGAR—Prices are unchanged. Dealers quote cider vinegar at $6 50@7 per barrel, apple at $10, and wine at $12 per barrel.

WOOL—Receipts are fair, but not equal to the demand, and dealers report an advance of 3@4c; unwashed will bring 40@45c; combing 45@47c; tub-washed 45@50c; burry 5@10c less.

WOODENWARE—Prices are unchanged, and dealers report a quiet trade.

Tubs, No. 1, per doz	$9 50@10 00
" " 2,	8 00@ 8 50
" " 3,	7 00@ 7 50
Painted B'kts	2 75@ 3 00
Cedar iron b'd	2 50@ 2 75
Do. brass b'd	7 50@10 00
Churns, No. 1,	10 00@10 50
" " 2,	9 00@ 9 50
" " 3,	8 00@ 8 50
Assorted	9 00@ 9 50
Wash-boards	2 15@ 2 50
Seives	1 75@ 2 00

WINDOW GLASS—Prices remain at an advance card-rate for American 50 cents per box on all sizes from 6x8 to 16x25. On second quality 40 cents per box. The following are the card-rates, with 40 per cent off to the trade:

6x8 to 8x10	$5 75	8x11 to 10x13	$5 25
14x16 to 14x20	7 00	11x14 to 16x18	6 00
20x28 to 24x30	7 00	18x22 to 18x30	7 00
26x28 to 24x30	8 00	26x34 to 26x40	7 50
26x28 to 28x44	10 50	28x46 to 30x38	12 00
26x28 to 24x36	50		

Grocery Market.

The market closes with only moderate activity. Sugars, refined, have declined ⅛@¼c. Coffee is held firmly at quotations. Other articles are quiet and unchanged.

CANDLES—The market is steady at the following quotations: Full weight, 17½@18½c; 12-oz. at 13½@14c; 11-oz. at 12½@12¾c. Tallow candles at 11@11½c.

CHEESE—Market inactive. New Ohio factory is held at 9@10c; pineapple, none in the market.

COFFEE—Prices are firm, and quotations are as follows:

Fancy and Choice Rio	20 @21
Prime Rio	18½@19
Good Rio	17½@18
Fair Rio	16½@17
Java, Government	24 @30
Java, Singapore	22
Laguayra	19 @20

Sales to-day, 275 bags Rio at 16½@19½c.

FISH—Prices are weak with a light demand, and the market is well supplied.

Mackerel, No. 1, medium and large	$20 00@26 00
Do No. 2, large, bbl	15 50@18 50
Do No. 2, medium	13 50@18 00
Do No. 3, large	12 50@13 00
Do No. 3, small	10 00@11 00
Do No. 1, kits, 15 lb $2 00; 20lb	2 60
Do No. 2, kits, 15 lb $1 40; 20lb	1 80
Do No. 3, kits, 15 lb $1 25; 20lb	1 60
White fish, half bbl, No. 1, 100 lbs net	8 00
Do No. 2, do do	7 50
Codfish, per lb	5@6½c
Herring, bbls	8 50@ 9 00
Sardines, for ¼ and ½ boxes	21½@ 36
Oysters, 1-lb cans	1 40@ 1 50
Do 2-lb cans	2 40@ 2 50

MOLASSES AND SIRUPS—There is a fair demand for New Orleans molasses, and prices are well maintained. Dealers quote at 55@70c per gallon, as to quality. Sirups are steady, and sales of the various grades are made at 40@50c for common; 55@75c for prime, and 85c@$1 for choice, per gallon. Sales to-day of 10 bbls golden sirup at 65@80c.

RICE—Is in good request and firm at 8½@9c for Rangoon; 9¼@10c for Carolina. Sales to-day of 10 tcs at 9½c.

SOAP—Is unchanged, with a fair demand. Dealers quote German No. 1 at 6½@7½c; No. 2 at 6@7c, and rosin at 5c.

STARCH—Is steady, and agents and jobbers are selling at 5@5½c per lb.

SUGARS—The market is steady; trade moderately active. The market is very nearly bare of N. O., but the quotations given will apply to Porto Rico sugars. Dealers quote as follows:

Common New Orleans sugar at	10½@11
Fair do	11¼@11½
Fully fair do	11½@12
Prime do	11½@12½
Choice do	12½@13
Crushed, powdered and granulated	14 @14½
A coffee	13½@13¾
B coffee	13¼@13½
Extra C	13 @13½
C yellow	12½@13
Circle C	12⅝@13
Yellow	11½@12½
Demerara	12½@13

Sales to-day, 100 bbls refined at 12½@14¼c; 10 hhds Demerara at 12½@13c.

TEAS—Dealers quote gunpowder at 90c@$1 60, as to quality; Japan at 90c@$1 10, and Oolong at 75c@$1 10.

Iron, Nail and Steel Market.

IRON, WROUGHT—Bar, lb, S C, 3¼; bar, lb, C C, 4¼; Hoop, coopers', 5@8; Sheet, boiled, 5@5¾; C C 7@7¾; Boiler, 6½@8¼; Nail rod, 8@8½; Castings, 4@5½; Pulleys, 7@8.

PIG IRON—Is in moderate request, and dealers report prices not very firm.

Hanging Rock, No. 1 foundry, charcoal, per ton	$36 00@37 00
Hanging Rock, No. 2, charcoal	33 00@35 00
Hanging Rock, mill	33 00@34 00
Western stone-coal, No. 1	34 00@35 00
Western stone-coal, No. 2	33 00@34 00
Western stone-coal, mill	32 00@33 00
St. Louis stone-coal, No. 1	35 00@36 00
St. Louis stone-coal, No. 2	33 00@34 00
St. Louis stone-coal, mill	32 00@33 00
Tennessee No. 1 foundry	35 00@36 00
Tennessee No. 2 foundry	34 00@35 00
Tennessee mill	33 00@34 00
Alabama charcoal, No. 1 foundry	37 00@38 00
Cold-blast charcoal, car-wheel, Hecla	60 00
Cold-blast, Red river	55 00@58 00
Cold-blast, Tennessee	48 00@50 00

HORSE AND MULE SHOES—Dealers quote horse shoes at $5 50@6 and mule shoes at $6 50@7 per keg.

NAILS—Prices are quiet, and stocks are fully up to the requirements of the trade. 10d nails, fence and brads at $4 15@4 25 rates; all other sizes in proportion.

PLOW WINGS AND SLABS—Steel plow slabs, 9¾c; iron plow slabs, 5½c; steel plow wings, 9¾c, iron plow wings, 6c.

STEEL—Cast per lb, English, 20@22c; American, 15@18c; American blister, 10c; German, 14@15c.

Country Produce Market.

Receipts continue to be fully equal to the demand, and, as prices are dropping at all other points, so here.

APPLES—New Southern and home-grown of good size and quality will bring $1@2 50 per bbl.

BEESWAX—Is firm, and dealers are quoting at 31c.

BEANS—Market quiet; prime white and navy command $1 75@2 per bushel; New York held at $2 25@2 50.

BARK—Is in good request, and prime lots of chestnut oak command $10 per cord. Some sales are made by the car-load at $75 per load.

BROOM CORN—Is quiet, and dealers quote at 4@5c per lb, as to quality.

BUTTER—The market is well supplied; common to fair commands 10@14c; good to choice 15@20c; W. R. 20@22c. Sales to-day 40 lbs W. R. at quotations.

CABBAGE—From first hands $2 00@2 25 per 100 heads; from store $1 25 per bbl.

DRIED FRUIT—New apples are quoted at 3@3½c; no peaches in the market.

EGGS—Receipts are liberal, and sales are made in lots on arrival at 11@11½c per doz, recount. Sales to day of 400 doz.

FEATHERS—The market is quiet. Dealers are paying 62c per lb on arrival, with 3 per cent. tare on linen bags, for choice white.

FLAXSEED—Is in light request, and dealers quote at $1 60 per bushel for prime lots.

GINSENG—Dealers quote large, well-dried new root at 82½c.

ONIONS—From first hands, loose, $1 50@1 75 per bbl; for red or silver-skinned at $1 75@2; from store $2 50@2 75.

PEACHES—Home-grown in abundant supply; held at 75c@$2 per bushel, as to quality.

POULTRY—Market moderately active. Chickens are held at $1 75@3 per doz, for fair to choice. Sales to-day of 40 doz.

POTATOES—The market is moderately active. New are held at $1 75@1 80 per bbl loose and $2 50 in shipping order. Sales to-day of 150 bbls at $2 60.

TOMATOES—New home-grown have advanced, and are held at $1@1 10 per bushel.

Flour and Grain Market.

The flour market is moderately active, with a decline of 25c per bbl on grades above superfine. In grain there is not much doing; wheat is selling at $1 15@1 25 for red and white, as to quality.

GRAIN—WHEAT—New crop is held at $1 13@1 25 for red and white. Sales to-day 3,000 bushels at quotations.

CORN—Ear corn in bulk, on arrival, from first hands, will command 55c; shelled, choice white, 55c. Dealers sell at an advance on these figures to cover commissions, cost of handling, &c. Market firm and stocks light, with good inquiry.

OATS—Prices firm for old on arrival, in bulk, and selling at 68@70c, sacks included, delivered on cars. New crop, now arriving, commands 35@38c for white.

RYE—The demand is fair. New crop is quoted at 73@77c.

BARLEY—Market quiet, and dealers quote new crop at 75@80c.

MALT—The market is quiet, and dealers quote spring at $1 15; fall No. 1 at $1 25@1 27; No. 2 at $1 15, and rye malt at $1 15. Sales to day 1,000 bushels No. 1 fall; 500 No. 2 fall; 1,000 spring and 200 rye malt at quotations.

FLOUR—The market has declined again 25c per bbl on grades above superfine, and dealers quote as follows: Fine, $4 25@4 50; superfine, $4 50@5; extra, $5@5 50; extra family, $5 50@6; A No. 1, $6 25@6 75; fancy, $7@7 75. Sales to-day of 400 bbls assorted at quotations.

Dry Goods Market.

The market continues quiet at quotations already given, with only moderate movements. The fall trade has not yet been inaugurated, but there are several Southern buyers in the market, and dealers are stocking up in preparation. Dealers quote as follows: BROWN SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS—Canalton, 13c; Great Western, 13c; Anchor, 13c; Penn Mills, 13c; Eagle, 13c; Sioux Canton, 13c; Lone Star, 13c; Macon, 12½c; Tallassee, 13c; Tennallo, 13c; Eastern standards, 13½c; Osnaburgs, 7-8, 13c; 4-4, 15c; 10@12; Pepperell E fine, 15; do. R, 13; do. O, 10; do. N, 11; Invincible, 15. BLEACHED—Blackstone, A A, 15; Hope, 14; Langdon, 36-inch, 15; do. 34-inch, 13; Lonsdale, 17; Wamsutta, 21; New York Mills, 22; Pepperell 6-4, 26; do. 7-4, 28; do. 9-4, 36; do. 10-4, 41. WORSTED BRAIDS—Common colors, 55; High colors, 60. CAMBRICS—Paper, 11½@12; Glazed, 9@10½. PRINTS—Allens, 11; American, 9½; Cocheco, 11½@12½; Dunnells A, 11½; Lon. mourning, 10½; Merrimac D, 11½; do. W, 12½; do. chintz, 12; Pacific, 11; Spragues fancy, 11; do. frock, 11½; Bedford, 8; American, 11; Dunnels fancy, 11½; Garners, 10½; Arnolds, 9; Hamiltons, 11; Richmonds, 11; Wamsutta, 8; Gloucester, 11. TICKINGS—Conestoga, g. m., 22; do extra, 26; Everett, 22; Falls City, 23; do A, 28; do A A, 30; do A A A, 35; Minnehaha, 30. STRIPES—Amoskeag, 18; Albany 10; American, 12; Jewett City, 12. BROWN DRILLS—Stark A, 13; Pepperell, 14; Laconia, 14; Winthrop, 13. DENIMS—Ogden A brown, 15; Albany blue, 11; Amoskeag, 23@24. GINGHAMS—Glasgow, 14; Lancaster, 15; Hartford, 13; Scotch, 22@30. CORSET JEANS—Bates, 10; Pepperell, 13; Amoskeag, 13; Androscoggin sateen, 15. SPOOL COTTON—Clark's 6-cord, 80; do enameled, 45; Stafford Bros., 37; Brooks, 75; Green & Daniels, 40; Stewart's, 40; J. & P. Coats, 80; Hadley, 75; Willimantic, 6-cord, 65; do enameled, 45. JEANS—Kentucky, 40@65; Eastern, 15@50.

Louisville Liquor Market.

COPPER WHISKY—There is no change to note in the market for copper whiskies. Prices rule steady, and the demand is fair. Sales are made at $1 10@1 75 for steam copper, and $1 50@6 50 for sour-mash, as to age and brand. Sales to-day 300 bbls at quotations.

RECTIFIED WHISKY—Is steady, though prices are influenced by highwines. Dealers report a fair demand, and prices range from 85c@$1 25, as to proof and brand.

HIGHWINES—Have been in fair request, but the market closes quiet at 87c.

ALCOHOL—Is steady, and sales are made in bbl lots at $1 85@1 90 per gal.

COLOGNE SPIRITS—Are unchanged at $1 95@1 15 per gal.

BRANDIES—Are in good supply. Dealers quote: Cognac brandies, domestic, $1 40@2 00; peach brandy $2 75@4 50; apple brandy $2 25@3.

WINES—Dealers report ample stocks, and quote: Port and sherry wine $1 75@2 50.

RUMS—New England rums are quoted at $1 50@3 00 per gal.

ALE—Dealers quote Louisville cream ale at $12 per bbl; stock ale at $13; bottle ale at $9; Louisville ale at $1 25 per doz; porter at $13 per bbl and $1 50 per doz.

Drug Market.

The market continues remarkably active for the season, but prices generally are without quotable change. Quotations on leading articles are as follows: Alcohol, $1 90@2 00. Alum, 4½@5c. Calomel, lb, $1 15. Camphor, lb, 80@85c. Cochineal, lb, 90c. Chloroform, lb, $1 25@1 30. Copperas, bbls, lb, 2¼@3c. Copperas, kegs, lb, 3½c. Cream Tartar, pure, 40@42c. Gum Opium, lb, $6 50. Indigo, lb, $1 45. Licorice, Calab, lb, 48@50c. Magnesia, Jenning's, 2 oz., lb, (Jennings) 40c. Morphine, P. & W., oz., $5 50. [illegible] lb, 19c. [illegible] Castor, No. 1, gal, $1 [illegible] Oil, Sweet, gal, $1 25@1 50. Oil, Olive, gal, $2 25@3 50. Oil, Sperm, gallon, $2 25@2 50. Oil, tanners', gallon, 70@75c. Oil, bergamot, pound, $5 75@6 00. Oil, cassia, pound, $2 75@3 00. Oil, lemon, pound, $6 50. Quinine, P. & W., ounce, $2 40. Rosin, bbl, $4@6. Soap, castile, Fr., 15@16c. Soda, bicarb, Newcastle, casks, 6¼c. Soda, bicarb, American, casks, lb, 6c. Soda, sal, pound, 3½@4c. Soda, ash, pound, 4½@5c. Salts, Epsom, pound, 5c. Snuff, Maccaboy, pound, 80@85c. Snuff, Garrett's pack, gross, $15 25@15 50. Snuff, Garrett's, per case of 4 doz., $15 50. Sulphur, roll, pound, 4@4½c. Saltpeter, commercial, pound, 11@12c. Saltpeter, pure, pound, 20@24c. Turpentine, bbls, gallon, 68c. Turpentine, cans, gallon, 70c. Venetian red, English, bbls, lb, 3¼c. Venetian red, English, kegs, lb, 4c.

Provision Market.

Liverpool reports pork at 45s, lard at 44½s, and bacon at 31s. This is a decline during the week of 2s on pork and 3s on lard. New York reports mess strong at $13 50 and lard dull at 9⅝c. This is a decline on lard of ⅛@1c. Cincinnati reports the market strong, and plenty of buyers of mess at $12 25, and bulk meats at 5, 6, 6⅛, and 6⅜c—but no sellers—for shoulders, sides, clear rib, and clear sides; lard sold at 8⅞c. The Chicago market is firmer for mess at $12 50@12 62½c, lard steady at 8⅝c, bulk shoulders at 5c. The feeling in this market is a little better than it was yesterday; round lots could not be had so readily at low figures, but as there is no demand there are no transactions except in small order lots.

BACON—Dealers quote clear rib at 7¾@8c; clear sides 8@8½c; shoulders 6¼@6⅜c. Bulk meats 1c lower.

HAMS—Sugar-cured are held at 14@15c; plain canvased 12½@13½c; uncanvased 11@12½c.

MESS PORK—Dealers hold at $13 50@14.

LARD—Prime leaf in tierces is held at 10@10½c; in kegs at 11½@12c.

Another Southern Outlet.

Dr. A. J. Phelps, formerly of Washington county, Miss., now residing in this city, has just returned from a tour through Mississippi, from Vicksburg up. He reports the final and complete organization of a company, to be called the Memphis and Vicksburg Railroad Company, whose object and purpose is to build a line of road along Deer creek ridge, and other high lands of Mississippi, the whole route being above high-water. The Board of Directors and officers are as follows: Wirt Adams, President; John A. Klein, Treasurer; J. R. Chalmers, Attorney; John Willis, J. W. Vick, A. J. Phelps, A. M. Waddell, J. L. Alcorn, P. B. Starke and J. M. Manning, Directors. This new road will, for two hundred miles, run through the richest country in Mississippi, and by lateral roads, which the charter authorizes, will reach an extensive trade, which Louisville should make some effort to gain. What are the directors of the Louisville, Memphis and New Orleans Short-line doing? This new road will demand additional facilities for reaching Memphis, and Louisville should have them.

State of Trade.

The evidences are increasing of a prosperous fall trade in almost every branch of business. Southern merchants are beginning to come in, and they are buying pretty largely—mostly for cash. Dry goods especially show the movement. But it is not confined to that line; boots and shoes, hats and caps, clothing and other similar lines show the movement. Groceries continue fairly active, with a decline of ⅛@¼c on refined sugars. Provisions have sensibly declined during the week, with a very inactive market, but closed to-day with a little firmer feeling. Flour has declined 25c per bbl on all grades above superfine, and is moderately active. Wheat is declining, but is still much above Cincinnati, Chicago, and St. Louis; other grain not doing much. Vegetables are still shipped, but there is not much demand. Fruits are abundant and prices declining. The indications all point to an early and prosperous fall trade.

Louisville Leaf Tobacco Market.

The market has been steadily and slowly advancing throughout the week, and closes very firm at the quotations given below. The advance is equal to ½c on leaf and ¼@½c on lugs, and the demand continues very strong. The receipts are light, but arrive in good condition. The following range of quotations will show the prices at the close:

	Light.	Heavy.
Planters' com'n lugs	6 75@ 7 25	7 00@ 7 50
Planters' good lugs	7 00@ 7 75	7 00@ 7 50
Common sound leaf	8 25@ 8 50	8 00@ 8 50
Medium sound leaf	8 75@ 9 25	9 00@10 00
Good sound leaf	9 00@10 50	10 00@12 00
Medium cutting leaf	9 75@11 00	11 00@14 00
Good to fine cutting	11 15@13 00	
Choice cutting leaf	15 00@20 00	
Bright wrappers	20 00@58 00	

The sales for the week have been 687 hhds; for the month of August, 1,576; and for the current tobacco year, to date, 40,745, as will be seen by the following table:

Warehouses.	Week.	August.	Year.
Pickett	159	351	10,020
Louisville	108	307	8,401
Boone	125	398	6,869
Farmers'	85	270	6,846
Ninth-street	79	267	5,615
Planters'	30	96	2,969
Kentucky			25
Total	687	1,576	40,745

The sales for to-day amount to 95 hogsheads, at prices and of descriptions as per statement appended:

The PICKETT HOUSE sold 20 hhds: 5 hhds Daviess county leaf, $13 50, 12 75, 11, 10 75, 10; 1 hhd Trimble county leaf, 11 50; 1 hhd Trimble county trash, 7 40; 5 hhds Webster county leaf, 10 75, 10, 9 60, 9 30, 9 20; 2 hhds Breckinridge county leaf, 10 and 9 90; 1 hhd Todd county leaf, 9 10; 5 hhds Warren county leaf, 9 70, 9 40, 9 00, 8 20, 7 90.

The LOUISVILLE HOUSE sold 21 hhds: 7 hhds one crop from McLean county, averaging $10 25; 2 hhds Grayson county leaf at 12 and 7; 3 hhds Grayson county lugs at 7 70 and 7 10; 2 hhds factory lugs at 8 to 6 90; 2 hhds Hancock county leaf at 13 25 and 12; 1 hhd Hancock county lugs at 9 90; 1 hhd Breckinridge county lugs at 7; 1 hhd Breckinridge county common leaf at 9 40.

The BOONE HOUSE sold 21 hhds: 13 hhds Logan county lugs and leaf at $9, 9 40, 9 60, 7 50, 7, 7 40, 6 70, 8 20, 8, 8 20, 7 70, 9 30, 8 20; 2 hhds Daviess county manufacturing leaf at 14 75 and 17 60; 1 hhd Adair county lugs at 7; 1 hhd Taylor county low leaf at 8 40; 1 hhd Green county leaf at 9; 3 hhds Hart county low leaf and lugs at 8 10, 7 80, 6 80.

The FARMERS' HOUSE sold 17 hhds: 2 hhds Daviess county leaf at $10, 11 85; 1 hhd Hart county leaf at 9 20; 5 hhds Warren county leaf at 9 10, 9 20, 9 10, 9 40, 9 30, 10; 2 hhds Warren county common leaf at 8 30, 8 20; 1 hhd Sumner county (Tenn.) common leaf at 8; 2 hhds Barren county lugs at 7, 7 90; 2 hhds Warren county lugs at 7 30, 7 80; 1 hhd Spencer county (Ind.) lugs at 8 30.

The NINTH-STREET HOUSE sold 7 hhds: 1 hhd Barren county lugs at $6 85; 4 hhds Barren county leaf at $7 60 to 9 40; 2 hhds scraps at $2 30 and $3 40.

The PLANTERS' HOUSE sold 9 hhds: 3 hhds Warren county leaf at $9 20 and 8 70; 5 hhds Hart county leaf at $11 50, 10 25, 10, 8 60, 9 30; 1 hhd Grayson county low leaf at $7 85; 1 hhd Logan county lugs at $7 10.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 12—P. M.

The Gold market has been strong, with an active borrowing demand, and ⅛ ℘ cent. was paid for use until Monday. The clique to-day tried to frighten the shorts into covering, but most of the bears are standing the shave, as they expect to see it go lower when the clique try to unload. It opened at 112⅜, sold up to 112⅝ and closed at 112½.

The gold clearances to-day, at the Gold Exchange Bank, were about $63,000,000.

The exports of coin to-day were about $354,460 and for the week $727,500.

The Government bond market closed quiet and firm.

The Stock market has been dull, many of the brokers having left the city yesterday to spend Sunday at the Springs, &c. Union Pacific, Pacific Mail, New York Central stock and scrip and Reading were the strongest stocks. The Wabash earnings have increased largely this week. The market closed strong with an upward tendency.

The bank statement shows a loss in the reserve of about $3,000,000, a large part of which was caused by the locking up of gold by the clique, who are bulling it. The following are the changes:

BANK STATEMENT.

Loans, increase	$1,893,136
Specie, decrease	1,502,700
Legal-Tenders, decrease	1,502,000
Deposits, decrease	1,147,147
Circulation, increase	48,755

Money is easy at 2@3 ℘ cent., although the bears tried in every way to advance the rate.

The Express says we understand that representatives of Amsterdam capitalists are negotiating to start a bank in Chicago, with $5,000,000 capital, for the purpose of making advances on grain and other Western produce.

In Southern State bonds Tennessees and new South Carolinas have been firm and active. The remainder of the list was dull and neglected.

Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 109⅛.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons of 1881	117⅛
Coupons of 1862	114⅜
Coupons of 1864	113⅝
Coupons of 1865	113⅝
Coupons of 1865, new	112⅝
Coupons of 1867	112⅞
Coupons of 1868	114
Ten-forties	113⅝
Currency 6's	114⅝

STATE BONDS.

Missouri	96⅝	Old Virginia	64
Old Tennessee	75	Old N. Carolina	45
New Tennessee	75⅝	New N. Carolina	27
New Virginia	72		

STOCKS.

Canton	76	Rock Island	108⅞
Western U. Tel'gh	60⅞	New Jersey Cent'l	105⅞
Quicksilver	11¼	St. Paul	61
Mariposa	3⅞	Do. preferred	80⅞
Do. preferred	15	Tol. & Wabash	63
Adams Express	84	Do. preferred	84
Wells & Fargo	45⅞	Ft. Wayne	99
American Express	57	Terre Haute	23
U. S. Express	56⅞	Do. preferred	56
Pacific Mail	49⅞	Chicago & Alton	124
N. Y. Central, con	98⅞	Do. preferred	124
N. Y. Cent'l, scrip	95⅞	Ohio & Mississippi	46
Erie	30⅞	C. C. & C.	91⅞
Erie preferred	58	Burlington	151
Harlem	127⅞	Lake Shore	109⅞
Do. preferred	131	C. C. & Ind. C.	20
Reading	115	Ill. Cent	132
Michigan Central	120	Union Pacific	32⅞
Pittsburgh	118⅞	Cent'l Pac. bonds	98⅞
Northwestern	69⅞	Union Pac. bonds	87⅞
Do. preferred	91⅞		

NEW YORK, Aug. 12.—Cotton is quiet and unchanged in every respect; middling uplands 19c. Flour, the market is dull and prices are unchanged; receipts 12,000 barrels; superfine Western and State $5 00@5 40; common to good extra $5 10@5 40; good to choice $5 45@6 00; white Western extra $5 90@6 65; Ohio extra $5 20@6 30; extra St. Louis $5 40@9. Rye flour is unchanged. Cornmeal is unchanged. Whisky is firmer at 93@93½c. Wheat, the demand is fair and prices have advanced for winter; No 2 spring $1 35; winter red Western $1 39@1 42; white amber Michigan $1 45@1 48; amber Tennessee $1 42½; choice amber Southern Indiana, to arrive, $1 42. Rye is scarce and firm; Western 86c. Barley and malt are dull. Corn, the demand is fair and market firm; receipts 169,000 bushels; common mixed Western 66c; good to choice 67c; white 80½c. Oats, the market is dull and prices are drooping; Western and Ohio 43@52c, the latter an extreme rate. Hay is firm at $1 15@1 20 for shipping and $1 20@1 65 for retail; old and new lots $1 43@1 50. Hops are very firm; prime lots 25c for 1870 and 10@12c for 1869. Leather is firm; South American 25@26c; Orinoco 24½@25½c. Wool is firm; extra Ohio 55c; unwashed 48c; pulled 60@65c. Coffee, the demand is fair; Rio 13¼@16½c. Sugar is firm and is easier; fair to good refining, the market 9@9½c. Molasses is firm and unchanged. Cuba changed. Rice is dull and prices are unchanged. Petroleum, crude 13⅞c, and refined 24@24½c. Pork, the market opened dull but closed active; new mess $13 37½@13 50; prime $10 50@11 00; prime mess, new, $11 75@12; mess, seller September, $13 37½@13 50. Beef is dull; mess $8@12, and extra mess $12@15. Beef hams 18@26c. Tierce beef, prime mess and India mess $20@23. Cut meats are quiet; hams 12@14c. Middles are quiet. Lard is firm; prime steam 9½@9⅝c; kettle rendered 9⅞@9⅞c. Butter and cheese are unchanged.

Latest—5 p. m.—Flour, the market is steady with a moderate demand at $5 90@5 30 for shipping grades of extra. Wheat is firmer; winter red Western $1 40@1 43. Rye is scarce and firm at 80@82c. Oats, the market is quiet. Corn is firm and unchanged. Mess pork is firm; seller September $13 50. Eggs, the market is dull and heavy at 19@20c.

METALS—Copper, Ingot, Lake Superior is firm and unchanged. Pig iron, Scotch $31 50@36 00; American is firm at $33@36. Bar iron $73@74. Sheet iron, Russia 12¼@12¾c gold. Nails are unchanged.

DRY GOODS—The market is quiet and firm for all textiles, both foreign and domestic. All classes of goods are coming out at higher cost and are creeping up in value, in sympathy with the raw materials. Printing cloths are steady at 7⅛@7⅜c, and prints made from those which do not cost over 8c to print are selling at 11½c, the same as Cocheco and Pacific Mills. The leading jobbers advanced the Cocheco prints yesterday to 12c, and they hold Gloucester at 11½c and Garner's at 11c; the latter have been advanced 2c ℘ yard within a few months. Ginghams are steady and in fair demand at 13c for Glasgow new styles, and 11½c for old and passe work, while Amoskeag, Bates and Lancaster are in good request at 15c. Mous de laines are salable at 20c, and reps at 25@26½c. Ladies' skirts and woolen and worsted shawls are in good request, and being in good assortment and fine display, are going into consumption at popular prices. All plain and colored cottons are in moderate demand at uniform rates.

CHICAGO, Aug. 12.—Flour, the market is dull and prices are unchanged. Wheat, the demand is fair and market firm; No. 2 spring $1 07½@1 08½ cash; $1 08¼ for seller August; $1 07½ for seller first half August; 99½@99⅝c for seller September; $1 08½@1 08⅝ for seller all the year; this afternoon the market was quiet at $1 02@1 04 for seller August; 99@99½c for seller September. Corn, the demand is active and prices have advanced; No 2 mixed 44½c cash; 44½c for seller August; this afternoon the market was steady at 44⅜@44½c for seller August; 43c for seller September. Oats, No 2, the market is stronger at 30½c. Rye, the demand is active and prices have advanced; No 2 57c. Barley, No. 2, the market is fairly active but closed dull and easier at 60c cash; 58c for seller September. Highwines are in demand at 88c. Provisions are firmer; mess pork $12 50 cash; $12 62½ for seller September. Lard 8⅝@8⅞c. Dry-salted shoulders 4¾@5c; short rib middles 5⅞@6c. Hogs, the market is dull at $4 65. Cattle, the market is steady and prices unchanged. Freights to Buffalo are steady and unchanged. Receipts for the past 24 hours: 4,000 barrels of flour, 52,000 bushels of wheat, 168,000 bushels corn, 97,000 bushels oats, 13,000 bushels rye, 14,000 bushels barley, 4,000 head hogs. Shipments: 3,000 barrels flour, 55,000 bushels wheat, 116,000 bushels corn, 53,000 bushels oats, 11,000 bushels rye, 5,000 bushels barley, 4,000 head hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 12.—Cotton, the market is dull and prices are nominal at 18@18½c. Flour, the market is dull and prices are unchanged; superfine fall $4@4 25; extra fall $4 50@4 65; double extra do $4 75@5. Wheat, the market is dull and prices have declined; No 3 red fall $1 09@1 10. Corn, the market is easier for in bulk; mixed on the track 41@42c; do in elevator 43c; do sacked 45c. Oats, the market is easier for in bulk; mixed on the track 31c; sacked 37@38c. Barley, the market is quiet at 87½c for Iowa spring. Rye, the market is quiet at 55@58c. Whisky is quiet at 90c. Tobacco, the market is active and strong. Hemp and Bagging are unchanged. Pork is firmer and held higher; mess $13 75. Dry-salted shoulders 4¾c loose. Bacon, there is more demand and prices are stronger; jobbing and order lots of shoulders 6¾c; clear rib 7¾@7⅞c; clear sides 8c; hams, sugar-cured, choice 16c. Lard, prices are nominal. Hogs are firmer at $4@4 50. Cattle, the market is unchanged; Texan and Indian $1 50@3 50 and native $3@5 25. Receipts for the past 24 hours: 5,600 barrels of flour, 28,500 bushels of wheat, 5,800 bushels corn, 5,700 bushels oats, 2,800 bushels barley, 600 bushels rye, 180 head hogs, 550 head cattle.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 12.—Cotton is dull and prices are nominal; middling 18½c. Flour and grain are quiet and unchanged in every respect. Groceries and oils are steady with moderate demand. Eggs, the demand is fair and the market firm at 15c. Butter, the market is dull and prices are drooping; fresh 16@20c. Cheese, the market is dull and prices are unchanged at 9@9½c. Provisions, stocks have been withdrawn anticipating higher prices; sales of mess pork at $12 50. Lard sold at 8⅞c, and is quiet. Bulk meats are salable at 5c, 6c, 6⅛c and 6⅜c, but holders are not offering to any extent. Bacon sold at 6½c, 7¾c and 7⅞c. Hogs, the demand is good at full prices; sales at $4 30@4 60; the receipts are light. Cattle are scarce and firm as regards the better grades, which sell at $4 25@4 50. Whisky is dull and prices have declined to 87c.

NASHVILLE, Aug. 12.—Cotton, the market is quiet and prices are weak; low middling 16c. Flour, the demand is good at full prices. Wheat, the market is unchanged. Corn, the market is steady with a moderate demand at 45@47c, delivered in depot. Oats 50@55c, delivered. Rye 80@85c. Barley 65c. Cornmeal 65c. Bacon, shoulders 7¾c; clear rib sides 8½c; clearsides 8¾c; hams, plain 13½c, sugar-cured 16c. Lard, prime steam 11½c. Seasonable rains, much to the advantage of the crops here, have fallen during the week in the greater part of middle Tennessee. The rain in Wilson county last night was almost unprecedented, the overflow from the creek flooding the town several feet and doing considerable damage.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 12.—Cotton, the market is dull and prices are nominal; receipts for the past day 127 bales; shipments 73 bales. Flour, the market is dull and prices are unchanged. Cornmeal is lower at $3 10. Corn, the market is quiet and prices are weak at 60@62c. Oats are dull and prices are nominal at 45@46c. Hay is quiet and unchanged in every respect. Bran is quiet at $17 50@18. Mess pork is dull and prices are unchanged. Lard is dull and prices are drooping at 10@11c. Bacon is quiet but firm; shoulders 6¾@6⅞c; clear sides 8c.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 12.—Flour, the market is dull; Ohio and Indiana $6 25@7 50; Wisconsin and Minnesota family extra $6@7. Wheat, the market is dull; new red Western $1 30@1 33. Rye, the demand is fair and market firm at 70c. Corn, the market is dull; yellow 69c; high mixed Western 67@68c. Oats, the demand is fair and market firm; new Western 45½@46c. Provisions are dull. Petroleum, crude 17⅛c and refined 23⅞@24c.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 12.—Flour, the market is quiet; superfine $4 75; double extra $6 50; triple extra $6 62½@7. Corn, the market is firm at 68@70c. Oats are quiet at 48@52c. Mess pork, there is a speculative demand and sales were made at $14@14 25. Bacon is quiet at 7c and 8½c. Whisky is quiet at 90c@$1. Coffee is quiet at 14½@18½c. All the others are unchanged. Sterling exchange 122¼. Gold 112.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 12.—Flour, the market is quiet and unchanged in every respect. Wheat, the market is dull; Ohio and Indiana $1 30@1 35. Corn, the market is quiet; mixed Western 65@67c. Oats, the demand is fair and market firm at 44@46c. Rye is quiet at 55@72c. Mess pork is steady at $14 50@15. Bacon, shoulders 6¾@7c; sides 8c; clear rib sides 8¾c; hams 15½@16½c. Lard 10½@11c. Whisky 94c.

Cotton Statement.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 12.—Cotton, the market is dull and prices are nominal; sales of 1,100 bales; good ordinary 15½@16c; low middling 16½@17c; receipts 308 bales; exports foreign 3,544 bales and coastwise 1,050 bales; stock 37,860 bales.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 12.—Cotton, the market is dull; low middling 17½c.

MOBILE, Aug. 12.—Cotton, the market is dull; middling 17¼@17½c.

GALVESTON, Aug. 12.—Cotton, the market is dull and prices are lower; good ordinary 15½c.

COURIER-JOURNAL

MONDAY MORNING, AUG. 14, '71.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Mr. Neville Cain, a young artist of this city, is now at Bowling Green, engaged in painting a portrait of Judge Underwood.

THE henroost of Jacob Keisegar, living on West Broadway, was visited on Saturday night, and nearly all of the poultry stolen.

A DRUNKEN MAN was ejected from the Jefferson-street cars last evening for being grossly intoxicated, and insulting the lady passengers.

BULLITT COUNTY is elated over the success of the anti-whisky party. Mt. Washington was illuminated Saturday night and they say Paroquet shan't see any.

THERE WILL be a Temple of Honor organized to-night with about twenty-five charter members. The Louisville Temple of Honor and Temperance No. 5, will initiate them at their hall.

IN an altercation yesterday Paddy O'Brien struck a man, supposed to be Billy Patterson, in the abdomen. This may be called belly-cose, especially as Pat had before given him a souse on the snoot.

AT THE residence of a Mr. Akens, on Jefferson, between Tenth and Eleventh streets, a bed caught fire by some unaccountable means yesterday. The fire was subdued before much damage was done.

Messrs. Robert Steele, W. B. Milton, J. O'Bannon, David Castleman and J. A. Cood leave this evening for Effingham, Illinois, where they will devote a week to hunting on the prairies. They take with them six dogs.

GEORGE LEE, a young boy, while handling a Smith & Wesson pistol, yesterday afternoon, accidentally shot himself. The ball penetrated the second joint of the thumb, making a painful but not dangerous wound.

SOME burglar broke into the postoffice at Mt. Washington, in Bullitt county, Saturday night, and stole about three hundred dollars in money and stamps. Several letters were opened and scattered upon the floor.

THE only accident as yet reported on the Short-line, during the change of gauge yesterday, happened near the work-shops in the upper end of the city, to Mr. Thomas Leclaire, a baggage-master, who was assisting in the change. A rail which was being moved slipped back upon his foot, and, though the injuries are serious, his recovery is but the matter of a short time. Dr. W. F. Miller attended him.

WE understand that the proprietors of the Wyckoff paving patent have come to an understanding with Col. Barrect, the president of the company owning the patent for the Robbins process of preserving wood; so that all paving done in the city upon the Wyckoff plan will be laid with wood, put through the Robbins process. It is believed by the well-informed that wood paving thus laid will last many years longer than if treated with gas-tar, as is done in case of the Nicolson paving. The Wyckoff is generally spoken highly of by those who have examined it. Besides, we understand it is cheaper than the Nicolson, and certainly makes a smoother surface for vehicles. Are we to have a trial of it?

CHANGING GAUGE.

Successful Consummation of the Short-Line's Great Job.

Description of the Work.

The work of changing the gauge from five feet to four feet eight and one-half inches, on the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington railroad, commenced early yesterday morning, and was completed between Louisville and Cincinnati, a distance of one hundred and seven miles, at 10:35 A. M. The average time for completing the different sections was eight hours. Section No. 27 was finished at 6 o'clock A. M., and many others, at an early hour, under the direction of Colonel Sam. Gill, the general superintendent. The entire line of road was cleared of rolling stock at 3:45 yesterday morning. The changes in the track by which the gauge was reduced consisted of moving each rail inwardly three and one-half inches. The interior spikes had been driven, the ties champered, and the rails on the bridges and trestles, where both rails had to be moved, were changed the same as on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad a short time ago. The work for yesterday consisted in raising the rest of the spikes, moving up the rails and re-spiking. To accomplish this work, gangs of ten men were placed in charge of chiefs of sections, making over one thousand workmen, part of whom were borrowed from other roads. This change has been under the supervision of Colonel Sam. Gill, General Superintendent; Major J. E. Gimperling, Assistant Superintendent; R. Rogers, General Road-master; M. Shea, Assistant Road-master, for the Short-line, and William McEwen for the Louisville and Lexington road.

The heat of the sun was very great, causing the railroad ties to expand so much that the work on sections five and eighteen was delayed from two to three hours, it being necessary to shorten the last rails of these sections about three inches, and, not having provided for a contingency of this kind, it was necessary to send a considerable distance to get the requisite implements.

The last broad-gauge train arrived at Louisville at 3:45 yesterday morning, and the first narrow-gauge train left the head of Jefferson street at 8:30 A. M. and met with no detention until reaching section No. 5, where it was delayed for the cause above mentioned. It also had to stop at section No. 18 for the same reason. The entire change of gauge has been made by losing but one passenger train, as all other trains were on regular schedule time.

The instructions given to chiefs of sections were, that, while expediting the work as much as possible, at the same time it was to be done in a complete and substantial manner. The arrangements for changing the gauge were most complete, and at the appointed time the workmen on the different sections began their allotted duty, and the entire change was effected much more speedily than anticipated.

The first train that passed over the new gauge consisted of four passenger, one sleeping-coach and one baggage car, with the Assistant Superintendent of the road and invited guests, amongst whom, as representatives of the press, were C. Newton, of the Cincinnati Enquirer; Wm. Coyle, Cincinnati Gazette; Mr. Robinson, Chronicle and Times, and a representative from the COURIER-JOURNAL. Mr. Charley Guepner, of Walker's Exchange, of this city, had made ample preparations in the eating line. Mr. G., with characteristic foresight in matters of this kind, had provided a substantial repast of the good things necessary for the comfort of the guests of the train. There were plenty of eatables and drinkables for all, and if any one failed to get a sufficiency the fault was with himself.

The expense of changing this gauge amounts to about one hundred and sixty thousand dollars, which includes the necessary change of rolling stock and locomotives. Of this amount the city of Louisville has agreed to pay three-fifths and the Louisville and Nashville railroad the remainder. The distance from Louisville to Cincinnati is one hundred and seven miles, and from Lagrange junction to Lexington seventy miles, or a total of one hundred and seventy-seven miles exclusive of side tracks.

This immense undertaking was accomplished in a satisfactory manner and in a way reflecting the highest credit upon those having the management of the road. The preliminaries for this grand undertaking were complete, and when once begun everything worked with the precision of clock machinery.

A SUNDAY SMASH-UP.

The Soul-Stirring Fate of an Up-Town Saloon.

Quite a serious row at the upper end of Jefferson street, called "The Bend," took place yesterday afternoon. A number of workmen, employed on the Short-line, and others, were congregated about the beer shop of Fred Rink. One demanding more drink, was refused by the proprietor, when he attemted to help himself. A fight ensued in which a number engaged. Rink being decidedly in the minority, was finally overcome. When the policemen arrived on the scene the fight was at an end, but the most active participant against Rink, an Irishman of the name of Morris Cain, was discovered in a small house in the back part of a yard, apparently in a profound sleep. When taken into custody the fragments of a beer glass, clotted with blood, were found in one of his pockets. John Welch, another Irishman, was arrested at the same time, while the others escaped. Rink, who is a powerful man, was senseless for sometime after the fight, but his wounds have not proved to be as serious as was feared. His head is badly cut up, it is supposed by the glass found in Cain's possession. During the fight a bowlder was thrown and struck an old man by the name of Beeler in the back part of the head, fracturing his skull to such an extent that his recovery is still doubtful. Rink's saloon was demolished, glasses, tables, and all things being thrown around in smashed-up confusion.

Storm in Tennessee.

The Nashville Union and American has the following in regard to the terrible storm that raged at Lebanon, Tenn., on last Friday night. It says: "Wilson county, on Friday night last, was visited by one of the most deluging rains ever known in that section. In the vicinity of Lebanon it was really fearful to look out upon the scene. For several hours it poured down in torrents, and the entire place seemed to be threatened with destruction from the flood. On the public square, the water was six or seven inches deep, and in some of the buildings adjacent to the square the water was fully a foot deep. In one of the hotels the water poured in until the ground floor was covered with a sufficient amount of water to float every thing moveable; and the inmates were wading around knee-deep, endeavoring to remove their wearing apparel. So constant and drenching was the rain that people were afraid to venture outside of their buildings, and while many sought refuge in upper stories others remained in their beds, concluding not to move until forced so do so. Between the Square and the depot several houses were washed away, and the damage done to property was very considerable. From what we can learn, it was a fearful night for the people of Lebanon, and the oldest inhabitant has never before witnessed anything like it. After such a deluge it can be safely said that there is no reason why crops should suffer in that section."

CHANGE OF FAITH.

A Methodist Minister Ordained in the Episcopal Church.

Rev. Dr. Platt's Sermon.

St. Paul's church was yesterday the scene of the imposing Episcopal ceremony of ordination, and under peculiar circumstances. The recipient of orders was the Rev. Jos. S. Malone, a well-known Methodist preacher of our city, who for the past eight months has been a candidate for orders, and for the year previous to that time was in charge of the Methodist church on Walnut street. Mr. Malone had been a pastor of the Methodist Church for fourteen years. The congregation of Calvary church was present. Bishop Cummins was assisted by Dr. Perkins, the pastor of St. Paul's, and Dr. Platt, of Calvary church, who preached the ordination sermon. The ceremony was very impressive. The following is a very full synopsis of Dr. Platt's sermon:

TEXT—He said unto them, go ye into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature. He that believeth and is baptised shall be saved; but he that believeth not shall be damned. Mark 16, 15. St. Matthew adds: "And lo, I am with you always, even unto the end of the world." Matthew 28, 20.

Religion and a Priesthood are inseparable. There never has been, and we may venture to say, there never will be, creeds, rites, and ceremonies responsive to the religious feelings of man, without a distinct class of men to expound its doctrines and administer its affairs. The human mind and heart have always demanded, as did the Israelites of Moses, some officer to speak for them to their Deity, and for their Deity to them. The Demon Man of the African; the Medicine Man of the Indian; the Mufti, Imams, and Dervices of the Mahometans; the Priests of Fo; the Priests and Levites of the Jew; and the Bishops, Priests, and Deacons of the religion of Christ are the necessary representatives and teachers of the peculiar doctrines professed respectively by each. In times past, God spake unto the fathers by the Prophets; but in these last times He hath spoken unto us by His Son, to whom He gave all power in Heaven and in earth. And Christ commissioned certain ones to go forth and plant his church amidst the families of man. To some He gave Prophets; to some Apostles; to some Evangelists, and to some pastors and teachers, for the perfecting of the saints, for the work of the ministry, for the edifying of the whole body in Christ. The commission is divine. We are not commissioned by angel or archangel; nor by Pope or patriarch; nor by bishop or people. We are ambassadors for Christ. It is only in His name we are authorized to speak. It is only his authority we exercise. It is only His majesty we are to exalt, and the truth as it is in Him only are we to speak.

So exalted is our Head, and so responsible is the work, that we may well be required and expected to examine ourselves whether or not we are persuaded to our work by the movings of the Holy Spirit. All who, like Moses, have hesitated with a devout reluctance lest they might intrude in holy offices, and yet have cried with Paul, "Wo is me if I preach not the Gospel," and "who is sufficient for these things," may go on hopeful in their work, knowing that they are instrumentalities of infinite power and co-workers in an infinite purpose. The humblest reed that trembles in the marsh, if heaven selects it as its instrument, may give sweetest sounds to air. Did we we go forth to the work of converting the world and bringing it to the knowledge of Christ in the name of any creature, relying on our own strength, or in the wisdom of our own words, we might not magnify but despair of our office. Our commission, which magnifies our office, is in the parting words of our Master: Go ye into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature, and lo, I am with you always, even unto the end of the world.

The work is specific to preach the Gospel to a fallen and dying world. We must count all things but loss for the excellency of the knowledge of Christ our Lord. How the world would have us degrade and impoverish our office when it would seduce us to entertain them with the brilliant barrenness of worldly wisdom, or to enchain their attention to earthly spheres! Too vast and solemn issues concern men to warrant the preacher of Christ in dallying with the mere splendors of imagery, the mere graces of elocution, or the range and variety of mere learning. Our office is the momentous one of appealing to the consciences of sinners, arousing their fears, instructing their minds in the way of salvation, and in urging them to be not only almost, but altogether, persuaded to be Christians. The Gospel which we are to preach is the power of God to all such as shall be saved. This is our only theme. Whatever assistance he may derive from gifts or acquirements, we must ever have ourselves hid in Christ. We must have His mind or we are none of His. His spirit, His love for souls, His self-devotion, His rewards, must be our inspiration and our hope. On these terms we may yield ourselves to all the zeal which they so well excite. Nor need eloquence, or imagination, or energetic and diligent study seek loftier subjects or a range of thought more intense and absorbing. The mystery of salvation the angels desire to look into. They know the sublimity of its divine wisdom. They measure the peril of man; they appreciate the holiness and justice of God; they can understand the horrors of the lost; they can anticipate more fully the realities of the judgment—oh! could we estimate the solemnities of eternity as they do, and see as they see the tremendous responsibilities and awful issues of the ministerial office, we should be repelled with alarm from its sacred functions did we not.

3. In the next place, see the support promised. Not by power, nor by might, but by my spirit, saith the Lord. In this is the secret of the power of the pulpit, and the triumphs of the ministry. The preaching of the Gospel, the exposition of its divine faith, was committed to obscure men. The establishment of an organized and aggressive church, despite the opposition of philosophy (vainly so called) and the civil politics of earthly empires, can be accounted for only by the admission of divine direction and support. The Gospel has impressed itself upon culture itself, not like Mohammedism upon the superstitions of semi-civilized minds, but upon the thoughts and consciences of the most profound and refined culture of the world. St. Paul boldly confronted the Western mind, imbued with sentiments and sustained by the convictions of an ideal polytheism, and although, as he reasoned of the resurrection of the dead to the philosophers on Mar's Hill, some mocked, yet his reasoning survives the philosophies and the philosophers of those who mocked, and is the enlightened hope and glorious faith of a dying world. Skepticism has assailed it in vain. And now this faith of salvation only through the crucified Son of God, with its great doctrines of repentance of all sin, spiritual renewal in the moral likeness of God, and a life of personal holiness, examined by candid minds and sceptically criticised by caviling assailants—this blessed faith is now the joy of the whole civilized world. The most capable thinkers study it with ever-increasing wonder and delight; to adorn and animate it, imagination brings its most glorious creations, and poesy embalms it in its most beautiful songs; to enforce it, logic links its strongest chains and eloquence proclaims it in its most thrilling utterance. It has, indeed, become the power of God and the wisdom of God to the salvation of every one that believeth. Its amazing achievements can be accredited to nothing human. Paul may plant, Apollo water, but God only can give the increase. Unless the Lord keep the city, the watchman waketh but in vain. Without Him we can do nothing, and therefore, when He committed to His Apostles the preaching of His faith, He promised to be with them and their successors to the end of the world.

4. The reward is glorious. We may suffer all the privations of hunger and nakedness—what if impoverished old age makes life a weariness—what if our children be obscured by our service of Christ—what if we fill no stations, have no applause of fame, and sleep at last beneath no aspiring tomb of marble or brass—yet, if we be faithful to the end, we shall be crowned with everlasting life. If we finish the work which the Master gives us to do, we may boast the final victory and exultant joy of every persevering disciple of Christ: "I have fought the good fight; I have finished my course; I have kept the faith; henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness, which the Lord, the righteous Judge, shall give me at that day." Peter speaks of it as an inheritance, incorruptible, undefiled, and that fadeth not away, reserved in heaven for you. For the inheritances of earth, what persistent and mighty energies do not men display! They toil and invent, and even rob and murder, to obtain a corruptible crown. How much more ought we, then, brethren, to strive in the power of God to obtain an incorruptible crown!

Our crown is undefiled. So stained are the possessions of earth that they are called the mammon of unrighteousness. And, indeed, what is not defiled with sin, either in acquiring, using or retaining it? All our estates, all our learning, all our stations, all the prizes of genius, all empires, are either acquired, used or held with many defilements of sin—some trail of the serpent is over them all. But in the history of our reserved inheritance, from its conceptions in the Divine mercy to its fulfillment on Calvary, there is but one spot upon it, and that is the cleansing blood of the Son of God. It never wrung but one cry, and that came from lips which proclaimed the inheritance finished.

It fadeth not away.

The cloud-capped towers, the gorgeous palaces,
The solemn temples, the great globe itself—
Yea, all which it inhabit—shall dissolve,
And, like an unsubstantial pageant faded,
Leave not a rack behind.

But the great inheritance reserved for those who are faithful to the end perishes not. Thieves may steal the treasures of earth, crowns may become dim in their lustre, and with the clay brows which they adorn, may moulder away; but the crowns kept safe for the children of God will grow brighter with the eternal lapsing of the ages of God, and the brows which they will glorify will grow more beautiful with the eternity of their youth and the honor of their holiness.

But, brethren, our office is magnified not only by these glorious prospects, in common with the people of God, but St. James says, "if any do err from the truth, and one convert him, let him know that he which converted a sinner from the error of his way shall save a soul from death, and shall hide a multitude of sins." Not that our ministerial work of laboring with sinners has merit and supercedes Christ for ourselves, but it shall procure for us saving graces from him. But it is strong language of the Apostle, and in any sense magnifies the office of seeking the conversion of sinners.

But this is not all. Is there grandeur in the plains and amplitudes and starry systems of God's hand work! If so, my brother, look up and contemplate your honor. When the Kings and Kingdoms, the Emperors and Empires of time shall have passed to nothingness and oblivion, you that be wise will shine as the brightness of the firmament, and you that have turned many to rightousness shall shine as the stars forever and ever.

And now, my brother, a few words to you personally. Just as you recognize these principles as those by which you must minister, so will you finish the work which is now to be given you to do.

If you esteem your call to be of earthly expediency, you will have only earthly fruits; your energies and devotedness will correspond to your estimate of your commission and responsibilities.

If you preach, it must be the Gospel, not science nor poetry, nor secular learning. Be sure not to soil your robes in political discussions, either secular or ecclesiastical. Preach simply the Gospel.

Your strength is not your own. We may well ask who is sufficient for these things. The Master has promised to be with you. He alone is your strength.

Your reward. May you be able to say, I have finished the work Thou gavest me to do.

The reporter has not attempted to give more than the points of this personal address.

BASE BALL.

Eagles, Jr., vs. Kents.

The game at Cedar Hill on Saturday between the Kents and the Eagles, Jr., was won by the Kents, after a game of seven innings, by a score of 34 to 24. There was plenty of time to finish the game, but several of the Kents wished to see Tony Pastor's troupe perform, and they refused to play any longer. The game was called at 5:15 o'clock, with plenty of time to play six more innings. The Kents hereafter whenever they come over to Louisville to play a game would do better to play it, and not stop before the game is done. If the Eagles, Jr., had been ahead at the end of the seventh inning it is probable that the Kents would have been perfectly willing to have played the whole nine innings.

THE TEMPERANCE FIGHT.

Address of Rev. Mr. Weaver at the Pioneer Graveyard Yesterday.

There was a large audience assembled in the old graveyard on Jefferson street, between Eleventh and Twelfth, yesterday, to hear the address of Rev. Mr. Weaver. It was listened to with attention. The following is a synopsis:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—We as temperance advocates are sometimes asked, in apparent surprise and sincerity, "Why are you so earnest in your opposition to intemperance and not in regard to other evils? Why do you hate so fiercely this evil, while there are others to contend with, which seem not to excite such opposition?" And sometimes we are sneered at as enthusiasts and branded as fanatics. We are prepared with our answer. We do hate—we loathe—this monster evil, and have sworn eternal war upon it! Our hatred is peculiarly intense because this evil is peculiarly odious in its characteristics. We hate and so earnestly contend against it.

1. Because of the universality of its curse. Other evils are not so wide-spread in their influence for ruin; others are confined to countries and classes of men. War ravages a State, a province, a country; but, while its bloody banner waves over one land, and its horrors are felt by one people, other nations are at peace and war is not felt. Pestilence sweeps over whole districts and fills a country with lamentations, misery and woe; but other lands are without the dread scourge. Famine, in ghastly habiliments, stalks in terror through a whole nation and hurries thousands to a horrible death, but it is driven away by the abundance of other lands. Storms rage upon the sea and overwhelm beneath its waves whole navies, while all is quiet and peaceful upon the land. A drouth in any part of the land is rendered harmless for evil by the sweet showers of rain, causing vegetation to spring up in other portions. But this evil—hydra-headed and gigantic in its proportions—is universal in its terrible influence. No State or country is exempt from its mildew and death. It sweeps with the besom of destruction alike the sea and the land. England withers in her physical growth under its scorching fires. Ireland is shrouded in weeds of woe because of its desolating tide. Italy, Spain, Russia—nay, all Europe—groans under its oppressive sway. Our own American continent—with all its physical beauties, its enterprise, its beautiful rivers, its broad lakes, its rolling prairies, and its towering mountains—is being blasted by its red waves of ruin. Commerce, agriculture, mechanics, merchandise—all feel its blighting breath. It reaches alike all classes and conditions of men—the king, the beggar, the rich and the poor, the high and the low, the white and the black—all suffer from its influence. Its curse is wide-spread, and its ruin is universal. Hence we are the more earnest in our efforts to check its power and stay its awful ruin. Another reason why we so intensely labor against it is:

2. Because of its deadly effect upon the female sex. These are the hope of the world. A nation's civilization is measured by its treatment of woman. As civilization advances, woman occupies a prouder position in the nation and in the hearts of men. What an influence for evil does intemperance exert against woman! The wife is robbed by it of her natural protector. He who was the light of her eye and the pride of her heart, under its dread power becomes her tormenter. A fiend from perdition could not be more terrible in his treatment of man than is the husband often, under the influence of this evil, in his treatment of the mother of his children. The sister is robbed of a brother's love and protection and is caused to weep bitter tears over the shame brought upon her by his wayward course. And who shall count the hearts of mothers broken and bleeding under the dread power of this giant curse? In this city a young man, under the influence of liquor, slew his fellow, and long months of agony were given the mother, who loved her boy though he was wayward. Many years ago the Governor of Georgia was attending the commencement of Emory College. One day it was announced to him that a woman wished to see him. He went to the door and there met a poor, sorrowing woman, who said: "Governor, I am the unhappy mother of the young man who is to be hung next week for the crime of murder. I sought you at Milledgeville, all the way from Maryland, and was told that you were here. I have come to ask you to pardon him." The Governor said: "I cannot do it—duty compels me to deny you. There were no extenuating circumstances in the case." "O, Governor, for God's sake hear me! He was not himself when he did the deed. He is not a murderer at heart." The Governor, tender-hearted *as a man, just* as a governor, could do nothing for her son. She turned, saying: "I am loving him; I must see my son before he dies." And as she reached the steps, casting one last, tear-dimmed look, she exclaimed: *"O, my God, Governor, help me!"* and fell fainting to the ground. O, how great a mother's love! It stands all pressure, and leaves not the child even while crime claims him as its own! Even the burning lava tide of the fires of intemperance cannot quench it. This mother, for no sin of hers, here wept in bitterness and suffered disgrace and humiliation because of this evil. Who that loves his mother would not hate this damning evil, which so often and so ruthlessly breaks the mother's heart? Who would not, like Hannibal, lead his son to the altar and make him swear eternal hatred to such an enemy? Because of its deadly effect on the gentler sex we will fight it to the death, and call upon all our fellow-men, who are chivalrous enough, to join us in the war of extermination.

Again, we hate it: 3. Because it robs us of our best citizens. Intemperance seizes upon the very best young men in the community. The open-hearted and generous-souled young men, of high social qualities, are the very ones who fall victims to the monster. Did it take the mean and ignoble, it would be a lesser evil; but no, like death, it loves a shining mark. Cast your mind's eye over the history of Kentucky, and how many stars have been quenched in this fiery flood of death! A Marshall, whose genius was unequaled, whose intellect was unrivaled, whose social qualities were second to none, and whose hopes and prospects were fair and glowing, fell here. A Hays, of almost more than mortal eloquence, was slain by this evil. Some of the brightest intellects in our city have been blighted by it.

Our best beloved and most talented boy is almost sure to be the victim. We know not of any evil which thus chooses for its victims the best and most gifted among us. Knowing that the very best are thus being destroyed by this evil, we cannot do otherwise than contend earnestly against it, if we are true to ourselves and society.

4. Because it fills our jails, alms-houses and lunatic asylums. Two-thirds of those who are inmates of our jails committed the crimes for which they are there while under the influence of intoxicating drinks. Had they never tasted the accursed stuff they had never been guilty of crime for which they suffer imprisonment. More than two-thirds of those who crowd our poor-houses were placed there by this accursed demon. The widows and orphans who are in our alms-houses and houses of refuge were made such by strong drink. The husband and father drank; was overcome; fell a victim, and the mother and children, being thrown upon the cold charities of the world, were sent to these houses.

Very many of those pitiable creatures in lunatic sylums whose sad condition causes us to weep were sent there by this evil. One of the brightest intellects, one of the finest orators of our sister State, Tennessee, died in our asylum at Lexington. Intemperance quenched that intellect and robbed the State of his powers. When we look upon these places of misery and woe—when we behold all of them filled and refilled as death removes any—and then consider the causes, and find this the chief one, shall we not hate it and exert every power we have for its utte extermination?

Lastly, we are intensely hostile to this evil:

5. Because it damns its victims for ever! It is not enough for this monster that it ruins the body, quenches the intellect, and fills the man with horrors through all time; but it reaches beyond the tomb, and hurls the soul into perdition. Upon the burnished columns which bear up the city of God—the New Jerusalem—witten in letters of blazing light, are the words: "No drunkard enters here!" God has said it, and hence it must be true. This evil, then, destroys souls! One soul is worth more than all the worlds which float in space, for they are material, it is spiritual. Think of the numbers who fall victims every year to this evil, and then tell me how strong should be our hatred for it, how great our efforts to banish it from the world.

But enough. The evil is beyond description. All sighs caused by it, were they material, might blacken the very heavens as they ascended day and night! The tears caused to flow by it might float the navies of the world! All the woes produced by it collected together would make a hell of our earth. Shall we be called fanatical because we become excited in our efforts to check the ravages of this evil? Let it be so. If to hate and loathe with all the power of my soul, and to fight it with all honorable means constitute a fanatic, then I am a fanatic, and pray God that such fanatics may be multiplied by thousands until all shall feel such another loathing for the evil that by one universal hiss of scorn it shall be driven from the world? Sons of Temperance, stand firm! Good Templars, stand shoulder to shoulder in the good work! Fellow-citizens, help us in this much-needed work. United labor thus will renovate our country from the hotfest curse ever blighting a people.

KENTUCKY BEAUTY.

A Dazzling Array at Paroquet.

"Max," of the New Orleans Picayune, sends that paper the following gorgeous account of the pretty women who attended the "opening ball" at Paroquet Springs:

Miss Nellie Courtney, a pure blonde, niece of Mrs. L. H. Fitzhugh, the elegant and accomplished wife of the proprietor, accompanied by her aunt, enters the room first. She is dressed in white tarlatan, ruffled and rouched to the waist, with blue trimmings. Diamond ornaments.

A bevy of ladies and their gallants enter the ball-room, headed by Mrs. M. Lewis Clark, the celebrated Kentucky bride, formerly Miss Anderson, and just returned from a Continental tour. Dressed in black satin and white lace overskirt. Diamond ornaments.

Miss Tinnie Speed, niece of Jas. Speed, Esq., ex-Attorney General of the United States, a magnificent brunette, dressed with black silk train and white silk overskirt, trimmed with black lace. Magenta ornaments.

Miss Lena Jacob, niece of ex-Lieut. Gov. Jacob, of Kentucky, a tall and graceful brunette, dressed in a gold-colored silk, covered with crepe of same color. Coral ornaments.

Miss Lucretia Clay, a lovely blonde, daughter of the late Jas. B. Clay, Esq., dressed in white tarlatan, covered with rouches of pink tarlatan, studded with Marguerites, wreath of white and rose-colored flowers. Diamond ornaments.

Miss Katie Hamilton, an exquisite blonde, and as beautiful as a houri, dressed with white satin train, overskirt of blue crepe, looped with pink morning glories and black velvet band fastened with diamond pin. Diamond ornaments.

Miss Ellen Bullitt, niece of Col. Cuthbert Bullitt, a rich brunette, representing the Crescent City, dressed in gold-colored silk, with thread lace overskirt. Hair exquisitely arranged with crimson roses. Diamond ornaments.

Miss Eddie Rogers, of Bullitt county, Ky., the beautiful belle, so faultless a brunette as to rival the daughters of the South in their favorite complexion, the owner of the bouquet of the evening, which, rumor says, was presented with an offer of the donor's worldly goods and chattels, looked charming, dressed in rose-colored silk, with jupe of rich white lace. Diamond ornaments.

Miss Sewall, of San Francisco, niece of Colonel Cuthbert Bullitt, a handsome brunette, dressed in pink tarlatan, studded with pink flowers; pink flowers in her hair. Diamond ornaments.

Miss May Ballard, a sweet blonde, daughter of Judge Bland Ballard, dressed in blue silk, with white overskirt and Paris muslin ruffles. No ornaments.

Miss Nina Sturgiss, an interesting brunette, daughter of General Sturgiss, U. S. A., dressed in rose-colored tarlatan, and rose-colored flowers in her hair. No ornaments.

Miss Sallie Stevenson, a dashing blonde, daughter of Senator and ex-Governor Stevenson, of Kentucky, well known in New Orleans, dressed in an elegant and very costly white silk dress, striped with blue; white flowers in her hair. Diamond ornaments.

Miss Maria Yandell, a superb brunette, daughter of Dr. David Yandell, of Louisville, dressed in white tarlatan, very elaborate. Diamond ornaments.

The elegant Mrs. Bartley, of Louisville, was dressed in black silk, with a long trail and low neck and short sleeves. Pearl ornaments.

Mrs. Frantz, of Louisville, a handsome brunette, was dressed in fawn-colored satin and magnificent point lace overdress. Diamond ornaments.

Mrs. Robt. G. Hunt, of Louisville, was dressed in white tarlatan, trimmed with black. Hair decorated and diamond ornaments.

Space nor time will admit of a more extended mention of names; but it was a scene to be long remembered. Brilliant beauties and handsome beaux, the chivalry and beauty of Kentucky, arrayed in becoming and costly attire, resplendent with jewels and flashing diamonds, assembled in honor of the opening of her most fashionable resort, was sufficient to captivate the senses of those who were fortunate enough to witness the scene.

Taken for all in all, there is no fairer spot on the glad, green earth than this, none better calculated to restore the health and revive the spirits of those who, ennuied by a season of hard work, need relaxation of mind and respite from all trouble. Let the New Orleans people remember that they have in Paroquet Springs a Southern watering-place surpassing Saratoga in many particulars, and eclipsed by it in none.

NEW ALBANY.

Tony Pastor's minstrel troup left for Cincinnati yesterday morning.

The German Thalia Club held a picnic at Apple Tree Garden yesterday.

Captain Hipple, of the station-house, had six boarders registered yesterday.

The officers of Friendship Lodge, No. 13½, Good Templars, were duly installed Saturday night.

Mons. Adolphe Matthey, of the Willard Hotel, Louisville, was in the city yesterday, the guest of the DePauw House.

The Kents, of this city, defeated the Little Eagle, Jrs., of Louisville, in a match game of base ball at Cedar Hill Saturday afternoon.

John Carroll was on another drunk Saturday night. He was placed in the station-house and will appear to answer in the City Court this morning.

Mr. Len. P. Seabrook, late of the steamer Mary Houston has accepted a position in the office of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, of Jeffersonville, as receiving clerk.

The Templars of Honor and Good Templars, accompanied by the New Albany Silver Cornet and Reed Band, visited Jeffersonville yesterday afternoon to attend the funeral of Mr. George James.

Hon. James H. Rice, Deputy Treasurer of State, paid a flying trip to his many friends in in this city yesterday. He is in the enjoyment of excellent health. After a hurried visit to his family and friends he returned on the evening train to Indianapolis.

The Jackson Circuit Court convenes at Brownstown to-day, Judge Bicknell presiding; Robert J. Shaw, prosecutor. There are one hundred and twenty cases on the docket, including seven cases for murder and five for assault and battery with intent to kill.

On the petition of W. S. Culbertson and other creditors of Mark A. Wolfe, of Mauckport, he has been summoned to appear at the office of the Deputy Clerk of the United States District Court in this city to show cause why he should not be adjudged a bankrupt.

Yesterday was one of the hottest days of the season. The mercury in the thermometer run up in the nineties; in consequence the attendance at the different churches was slim. The streets presented a deserted appearance, nearly everybody seeking a cool place at home.

JEFFERSONVILLE.

The city jail was empty yesterday.

Criminal Court convenes in Charlestown today for the trial of Jerry Hayden (colored) for burglary.

Business will be brisk in the Police Court to-day, as Judge Matthews has a long list of offenders to dispose of.

W. A. Ingram was still lying near death at 4½ o'clock yesterday evening, with no substantial hopes of his recovery.

The man Frank Sims, who attacked and brutally beat Wm. White with brass knucks on Saturday night, fled the city, and has not yet been arrested. He lives somewhere in the Flat Woods.

Wm. Mitchell, another old citizen of this city, died of flux, at his residence, near the Springs property, at 12 o'clock yesterday. Mr. Mitchell has been a peaceable, quiet and industrious citizen of this place for many years.

Next Thursday the last picnic of the season will be given in Howard & Read's woods, by the Young Men's Sodality. The Great Western Star Band, of Louisville, has been engaged for the occasion. Dancing and refreshments will be the order of the day. The affair is in the hands of enterprising and energetic young men, who will do their best to render this picnic emphatically the best of the season.

The funeral of the venerable George James took place from the M. E. Walnut-street church yesterday afternoon, the cortege leaving the church for Walnut Hill Cemetery at 4½ o'clock, headed by a brass band and the Washington Temple of Honor, the Young Templars, Railroad Lodge of Good Templars, and members from Rechab and Ohio Falls Lodges. Mr. James was a member of Washington Temple of Honor and Railroad Lodge I. O. G. T. He was looked upon with pride by the temperance organizations as a signal instance of the redeeming power of that order, when its principles are strictly and faithfully followed. The deceased had used ardent spirits up to old age, and suddenly threw off the iron bands of intemperance, steadfastly continuing faithful to his pledge until death came to reward him.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Notice is hereby given that all persons are warned against trusting any person on my account without a written order from me. John Cowling.

Louisville Horses.

The following is a list of premiums taken at the late Richmond fair by Jenkins, Taylor & Williams, of this city:

Best stallion, mare, or gelding, shown in harness, second premium $20; awarded to Brown Dick.

Best buggy team, regardless of sex or ownership, first premium $75; awarded to Brown Dick and Bill Davenport.

Best harness mare, three years old and under four, first premium $15; awarded to Lady Chenault.

Best harness mare of any age, second premium $25 in gold; awarded to brown mare Lu Jenkins.

Best three-year-old mare or gelding in harness, first premim $20; awarded to brown mare Lady Chenault.

Open ring for roadsters, combining style, speed, and durability, first premium $30 in silver; awarded to brown horse Pegasus; second premium $10 in silver; awarded to Brown Dick.

Best roadster mare, four years old and upwards, second premium $10 in silver; awarded to brown mare Lu Jenkins.

Best roadster mare, three years old and under four, first premium $15 in silver; awarded to brown mare Lady Chenault.

Open ring for roadsters, best mare or gelding any age, in harness, first premium $75 in gold; awarded to Brown Dick; second premium $25 in gold; awarded to brown horse Pegasus.

Best pair of match horses, first premium $20 in silver; awarded to Brown Dick and Honesty.

Best pair of match mares, first premium $30 in silver; awarded to Lu Jenkins and Lady Terrell.

Best pair of fancy coach horses, first premium $25; awarded to Brown Dick and Bill Davenport.

Best rockaway gelding, any age, first premium $10; awarded to Bill Davenport.

Best saddle gelding, four years old and over, first premium $20; awarded to bay horse Charlie; second premium, awarded to brown horse Pegasus.

Best saddle gelding, three years old and under four, first premium $15; awarded to bay horse Jesse Middleton.

Fastest stallion, gelding or mare, in harness, to be driven six times around the ring of the amphitheater, first premium $30; awarded to Brown Dick.

Best saddle and harness gelding or mare, first premium $15 in gold; awarded to bay horse Charlie.

WOMAN JURIES.

How An Injured Wyoming Husband Makes Out to Get Along.

[From the Virginia Enterprise.]

An outraged husband at Cheyenne, Wyoming Territory, where female suffrage and the political and social appurtenances thereto appertaining are recognized, denounces the female jury business through the Cheyenne Leader, and in justification offers a pertinent scrap from his domestic history. His wife was summoned and empaneled as a juror in an important case. When night came, the case not being concluded, the husband applied to the court to have his wife sent home, as there were several small children there requiring her attention—the smallest, in fact, being in a starving condition, owing to the fact that it had not been habituated to the use of the bottle. But the husband's request was denied. The Judge said the jury could not be separated. The husband then requested permission to send the infant to the mother. This was also refused, on the ground that the law does not permit a thirteenth person in a jury room, and there is no statute to show that an infant in arms is not a "person" within the intent and meaning of the law.

The desperate husband then attempted to induce the court to send all the jurors to his house for the night, but the effort was a failure, and the husband was informed that quarters had been provided for his wife at the hotel, and that if he wished to speak to her for a moment he would have to take the place of the cook. The husband went home. How he got through the night is not told; but when he learned the next day that the trial was likely to last a week, he straightway proceeded to employ the best-looking housekeeper and cook in the country. At last accounts his wife was still on the jury, but he was becoming resigned to the situation—in fact, it may be said that he was quite happy. The "brute" concludes his communication to the Leader as follows:

"I don't know how the ladies felt, but I was perfectly satisfied with not only the law of equal rights, but its practical workings, as laid down to me. I most respectfully and cordially invite any and all persons, those in favor of woman's suffrage and those opposed, to call at my house and see for themselves the practical workings of woman's suffrage. It is having a fair trial. 'I am lord of all I survey; my right there is none to dispute.' My cook is a perfect success; children are happy, and, when asked how they like home without a mother, say 'It's nice.' P. S.—A canary bird, which had faithfully and patiently sat on her nest until yesterday, got off and left, with one young one just hatched and another egg pipped, and steadfastly refuses to come for her brood. If any one can suggest any way to arrange canary matters, the cook and ourselves can get along in the domestic business."

All of which is very significant. Should the gentleman's wife ever get off that jury, however, she will make it very troublesome for the cook, with whom he is getting along so well. But perhaps the story is a fiction. Nevertheless, it might all be true under the laws of Wyoming, and the lesson remains.

☞ Mr. Von Hochester has lately made some interesting experiments, illustrating the phenomena of volcanoes. For this purpose he melted sulphur in water under a steam pressure of two to three atmospheres, during which a certain amount of water was taken up by the sulphur. A large quantity of this melted sulphur was then poured into a deep wooden vessel, and, in cooling, a crust was formed upon the surface. A hole was made in this crust and kept open; and through this, as the congelation of the sulphur proceeded, eruptions of melted sulphur, with exhalations and explosions of steam, took place at regular intervals; and, after a short time, a minature volcanic cone was formed, with all the characteristics of a volcano made by successive lava streams.

☞ An important addition to the many practical applications of carbolic acid has lately been made in the United States by using it in the preparation of rubber hose. It is well known that the durability of this article—where hemp or other vegetable fiber is used as a basis—is greatly impaired by the tendency to rot; and a patent has lately been taken out and is being worked with much success, by which the introduction of carbolic acid during the process imparts much greater durability to the manufactured article.

☞ An Indiana paper refused lately to publish eulogies gratis, but added: "We will publish the simple announcement of the death of any of our friends with pleasure."

☞ A Maine farmer collects a bushel of grasshoppers daily for his hogs. Scalded, they make a soup that the swine swallow with a relish.

CITY FEATURES.

Great Improvements at the Overton Hotel.

Arrangements have just been completed for the most extensive improvements at the Overton Hotel, in Memphis, Tenn., which has, for the past five years, occupied a prominent and first-class position among the principal hotels of the country. The spacious building is to be thoroughly painted and decorated, both internally and externally, and the principal apartments handsomely and beautifully refurnished in the finest style. A steam elevator, with all the latest improvements, is to be erected, which will be certain to conduce to the pleasure and comfort of guests, and render each floor alike eligible to all who make this first-class establishment their home while visiting Memphis either on business or for recreation. The managing proprietor, Mr. S. B. Robbins, who has for so many years occupied the proud position of the leading and most competent hotel keeper in the entire South, is determined, with this march of improvement, to leave no effort on his part untried to render the Overton, in the future, as it has been in the past, second, in regard to appointments, to no hotel in the United States.

Chills! Chills!

This is the season for fever and ague. Wintersmith's Tonic Sirup is a certain cure. Read certificates in another column.

Lost,

a bunch of keys, on Fourth street, between Green and Main streets, with a tag on marked G. B. Raney. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at the Commercial office.

Louisville Library Concert Tickets

for sale by W. Scott Glore. Whole ticket $10, half ticket $5, quarter ticket $2 50.

TAKE AS A PREVENTIVE.

The Reasons of its Superiority Over All Other Chill Remedies.

Wintersmith's Tonic Sirup or Improved Chill Cure is not only an ante-periodic, but acts upon the liver also, so that in cases where persons are bilious, as indicated by sallow complexions, loss of appetite, &c., generally followed by chills and fever, or in higher latitudes or in more exposed situations by continued or intermitting fever, the use of this tonic for a few days will entirely remove these symptoms, and show evidence of its efficacy by restoring the normal clearness of the complexion, and in an increased appetite and a restored healthy action of the secretory organs. This is really the great advantage this tonic possesses over the so-called tonics now in use, the best of which are but anti-periodics, and whilst they may break the chill, they do not remove the cause of the disease, but leave the system in as bad or in a worse condition than when first taken. The use of this medicine is therefore indicated in cases where persons are exposed to miasmatic influences, and is as valuable in warding off attacks of billious and other fevers as in curing chills and fevers. By the use of chlorine or carbolic acid in the sleeping chambers, and a proper use of Wintersmith's Tonic Sirup as indicated by the symptoms, a person may live and enjoy good health in the most malarious districts.

☞ Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the purest, sweetest and best in the world. Physicians have decided it superior to any other Cod Liver Oil in the market. Patients who have once taken it can take no other.

Read the Certificate of a Prominent Citizen of Forrest City, Arkansas.

FORREST CITY, ARK.

Dr. C. H. Wintersmith:

DEAR SIR: This is to certify that I used your Chill Tonic with success, after various other remedies failing. I had been chilling for fourteen months regularly, never missing more than six weeks at a time.

I used quinine and other chill medicines, but obtained no satisfactory result until I tried your Wintersmith's Tonic. It has made a permanent cure.

W. W. CASTEEL.

FEBRUARY 27th, 1871.

A. W. P. ALBERT.

A Prospective Marriage and its Historical Associations.

[From the St. Louis Republican.]

London gossip affirms that his royal highness Arthur William Patrick Albert, third son and seventh child of Queen Victoria, has offered himself in marriage to Lady Rosamond Churchill, daughter of the Duke of Marlborough, and a descendant of the hero of Blenheim and Ramallies. Prince Arthur attained his majority last spring, and is therefore justified in looking round for a wife, and making the proper domestic preparations for "settling down" in life. The lady whom madame rumor assigns him belongs to the first nobility of the kingdom, and, though the stock from which she or her blood springs is not the most ancient, she would make an eligible match for the young gentleman who has just received from Parliament an annuity of $75,000. Considering that Princess Louise has condescended to become the Marchioness of Lorne, and thus established a precedent for alliances between royalty and aristocracy, we see no good reason why her brother may not do the same thing, and find a fitting bride among the daughters of the land, instead of espousing a scion of some decayed dynasty or dukedom on the Continent. Such a matrimonial arrangement as this would tend to draw the throne nearer the people, and give to the royal family a popularity with the Commons which they very much need. But it is more than probable that the ministry and Parliament may think the step unadvisable, for the reason that these intermarriages give too much strength and prestige to great houses, which might some day be dangerous to the country; yet, for our own part, we believe that the new policy inaugurated by the Queen is based on shrewd common sense, and is not likely to produce bad results either to the nation or the individuals most directly interested.

The father of Lady Rosamond Churchill is the descendant of the first Duke of Marlborough in the female line; the only son of the Duke and Duchess (John Churchill and Sarah Jennings) having died young, and the title being transferred to a daughter. Commenting upon the rise of the Marlboroughs, the Cincinnati Enquirer falls into a curious blunder in the following paragraph:

> And from whom has Lady Churchill descended, now deemed worthy of an alliance with the son of the monarch of Great Britain? Two hundred years ago, in the days of the merry and dissolute Charles II., among his many conquests over virtue and innocence was that of a girl subsequently made Duchess of Cleveland, who became his established and, for a time, favorite mistress. Out of the wages of her iniquity and profligacy she gave an annuity to her brother, John Churchill, with which he purchased an ensignship in the guards.

The notorious Duchess of Cleveland was not a sister of John Churchill, and her real name was Barbara Palmer. It is stated, however, by some biographers that young Churchill, then in the prime of early life and called the handsomest man in Europe, did form a liaison with the mistress of Charles II. and on one occasion made a narrow escape from detection by jumping from the window of the Duchess' apartment while the King was endeavoring to get in at the door. It is also said that the frail fair one retained a lively affection for her lover, and gave him several hundred or thousands of pounds as a souvenir of their intimacy. Churchill being poor, and withal very practical, immediately invested the money in an annuity, and from this small beginning amassed one of the largest fortunes of that day, which his successors have maintained in good preservation. He did have a sister, Arabella Churchill, who was the mistress of the Duke of York, afterwards James II., and of whom Grammont in his inimitable memoirs tells some amusing anecdotes; but it is not probable that Churchill himself derived any particular advantage from this disgraceful connection, other than the entree of court circles, which he contrived to improve by the assistance of the Duchess of Cleveland aforesaid. This man, in some respects the greatest soldier England has produced, was thoroughly mercenary in everything but his marriage. Elegant in person, graceful in manners, and—thanks to Arabella and Barbara—with brilliant prospects for the future, he might easily have selected a wife having both noble name and ample fortune. Indeed, it is said such an one was offered him, but she was plain and unattractive, and he preferred Sarah Jennings, a poor maid of honor in the service of the Duchess of York, who possessed no other dowry than beauty and brains. With these she won and kept through life the ardent love of John Churchill, and those who have read the little notes—reproduced in Coxe's biography of the Duke—written during his various campaigns in the Low Countries, are aware how powerful an influence she exercises over him. She survived her husband twenty-two years, and, having at least $20,000,000 in her own right, received several offers of marriage from distinguished personages. These she refused, saying: "The heart and hand which once belonged to John Churchill, Duke of Marlborough, shall never be given to another man."

A War Story.

In the cemetery at Nashville, Tenn., a stranger was seen planting a flower over a soldier's grave. When asked:

"Was your son buried there?"

"No," was the answer.

"Your son-in-law?"

"No."

"A brother?"

"No."

"A relative?"

"No."

After a moment's pause the stranger laid down a small board which he held in his hand, and said:

"Well, I will tell you. When the war broke out I was a farmer in Illinois. I wanted to enlist, but I was poor. I had a wife and seven children. I was drafted. I had no money to hire a substitute, so I made up my mind that I must leave my poor, sickly wife and little children, and go and fight the enemy. After I had got all ready to go, a young man whom I knew came to me and said: 'You have a big family which your wife cannot take care of. I will go for you.' He did go in my place, and in the battle of Chickamauga he was wounded and taken to the Nashville hospital. But after a long sickness he died, and was buried here, and ever since I have wished to come to Nashville and see his grave; so I saved up all the spare money I could, and yesterday I came on, and to-day I found my dear friend's grave."

With tears of gratitude running down his checks, he took up the small board and pressed it down into the ground in the place of a tombstone. Under the soldier's name were written only these words: "He died for me."

THE TURF.

1871. DEXTER 1871.

TROTTING PARK.

Inaugural Meeting of the Dexter Park Driving Association, Chicago.

Trustees—D. A. Gage, C. B. Farwell, Ira Holmes, James Stinson, J. B. Sherman, R. H. Campbell, Peter Schuttler.

PREMIUMS $22,800.

Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday,

August 23, 24, 25, and 26.

First Day—Wednesday, Aug. 23.

PURSE No. 1—$2,000—For horses that have never trotted better than 3 minutes—$1,000; $500; $300; $200.

PURSE No. 2—$600—Running horses for all ages; weight for age; single dash, seven-eighth mile—$300; $150; $50.

PURSE No. 3—$3,000—For horses that have never trotted better than 2:29—$1,500; $700; $500; $300.

Second Day—Thursday, Aug. 24.

PURSE No. 4—$2,000—For horses that have never trotted better than 2:45—$1,000; $500; $300; $200.

PURSE No. 5—$3,000—For horses that have never trotted better than 2:24—$1,500; $700; $500; $300.

PURSE No. 6—$300—Hurdle race for all ages; weight for age; one mile, over 4 hurdles, 3 ft. 6 in.—$120; $60; $20.

Third Day—Friday, Aug. 25.

PURSE No. 7—$1,500—For horses that have never trotted better than 2:50—$700; $400; $250; $150.

PURSE No. 8—$2,500—For horses that have never trotted better than 2:34—$1,200; $700; $350; $250.

PURSE No. 9—$600—Running horses for all ages; weight for age; mile heats, 2 in 3—$300; $175; $75.

Fourth Day—Saturday, Aug. 26.

PURSE No. 10—$2,300—For horses that have never trotted better than 2:40—$1,300; $650; $300; $250.

PURSE No. 11—$5,000—For all horses—$2,500; $1,500; $1,000.

Trotting to be mile heats, best 3 in 5, to harness, and to be governed by the rules of the National Association for the promotion of the interests of the American turf, and all entries must be made in accordance therewith.

Entrance fee ten per cent. of the purse, which must accompany the nomination in all cases.

In all heats where 8 or more horses start, the distance will be 150 yards. When less than 8, 100 yards. A horse distancing the field shall only be entitled to the first premium. Heats in each day's races will be trotted alternately. A horse that is ruled out will not be entitled to a premium. Entries close at Tremont House August 19, at 1 o'clock P. M., on which date all horses must be eligible, except those entered for purses 8 and 5, for which horses must be eligible Aug. 7.

Western Union Telegraph Company will have an office on the grounds. Entries by mail or telegraph to be addressed to

C. E. COBURN, Secretary,
87 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.

J. A. HOLMES, Treasurer. au14 eod3

MARSHAL'S SALES.

Marshal's Sale.

William Low, &c.,
against
The City of Louisville. } In Chancery, No. 24,211.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, AUGUST 14, 1871,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 4 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the following-described property, to-wit:

A lot commencing on the north side of Chestnut street 180¼ feet west of the northwest corner of Chestnut and Nineteenth streets, thence west with and binding on the north line of Chestnut street 60 feet, and extending back at right angles northwardly same width, 161 feet to an alley.

A lot commencing on the north side of Chestnut street 90¼ feet west of the northwest corner of Chestnut and Nineteenth streets, thence west with and binding on the north line of Chestnut street 30 feet, and extending back at right angles northwardly same width, 161 feet to an alley.

A lot commencing on the north side of Chestnut street 54¼ feet west of the northwest corner of Chestnut and Nineteenth streets, thence west with and binding on the north line of Chestnut street 36 feet, and extending back at right angles northwardly same width, 161 feet to an alley.

Also the other lot, commencing on the north side of Chestnut street 120¼ feet west of the northwest corner of Chestnut and Nineteenth streets, thence west with and binding on the north line Chestnut street 60 feet, and extending back at right angles northwardly same width, 161 feet to an alley.

A lot commencing on the south side of Madison street 270 2-12 feet west of the southwest corner of Madison and Nineteenth streets, thence west with and binding on the south line of Madison street 30 feet, and extending back at right angles southwardly same width, 161 feet to an alley.

A lot commencing on the north side of Chestnut street 142 feet east of the northeast corner of Chestnut and Nineteenth streets, thence east with and binding on the north line of Chestnut street 82 feet, and extending back at right angles northwardly same width 161 feet to an alley.

A lot commencing on the north side of Chestnut street 56 feet east of the northeast corner of Chestnut and Nineteenth streets, thence east with and binding on the north line of Chestnut street 28 feet, and extending back at right angles northwardly same width 161 feet to an alley.

Also another lot, commencing at the north corner of Chestnut and Nineteenth streets, thence east with and binding on the north line of Chestnut street 28 feet, and extending back at right angles northwardly same width 161 feet to an alley, and being the corner lot and binding on the east line of Nineteenth street 161 feet.

A lot commencing on the north side of Chestnut street 28 feet east of the northeast corner of Chestnut and Nineteenth streets, thence east with and binding on the north line of Chestnut street 28 feet, and extending back at right angles northwardly same width 161 feet to an alley.

A lot commencing on the south side of Madison street 168 feet east of the southeast corner of Madison and Nineteenth streets, thence east with and binding on the south line of Madison street 28 feet, and extending back at right angles southwardly same width 161 feet to an alley.

A lot commencing on the south side of Madison street 112 feet east of the southeast corner of Madison and Nineteenth streets, thence east with and binding on the south line of Madison street 28 feet, and extending back at right angles southwardly same width 161 feet to an alley.

A lot commencing on the south side of Madison street 56 feet east of the southeast corner of Madison and Nineteenth streets, thence east with and binding on the south line of Madison street 28 feet, and extending back at right angles southwardly same width 161 feet to an alley.

A lot commencing on the south side of Madison street 28 feet east of the southeast corner of Madison and Nineteenth streets, thence east with and binding on the south line of Madison street 28 feet, and extending back at right angles southwardly same width 161 feet to an alley.

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, }
C. B. SHEPHERD, } Depts.

au9 d5

Marshal's Sale.

W. A. Peters
against
Henry Dennis, &c. } In Chancery, No. 24,311.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, AUGUST 14, 1871,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 4 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the following-described property, to-wit:

A lot of ground, in the city of Louisville, Ky., beginning at a point on the south side of Lytle street 212½ feet eastwardly from where said Lytle street intersects line of 5 and lot No. 1, and running thence eastwardly with the line of Lytle street 21½ feet, and thence southwardly same width parallel to the eastern line of said five and lot No. one 142½ feet.

Also a certain lot or parcel of land, in the city of Louisville, Ky., beginning on the south side of Lytle street at a point 18 feet 4 inches west of the east line of five and lot No. 1, and running westward with Lytle street 25 feet; thence at right angles southwardly 130 feet; thence eastwardly 25 feet; thence northwardly 130 feet to the beginning.

Also a lot of land, in the city of Louisville, beginning at a point 6 feet 8 inches east of the east line of five and lot No. 1 on the south side of Lytle street, running westwardly with Lytle street 25 feet; thence at right angles southwardly 130 feet; thence at right angles eastwardly 25 feet; thence at right angles northwardly 130 feet to the beginning.

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, }
C. B. SHEPHERD, } Depts.

au9 d5

Marshal's Sale.

Kate Bertsche, &c.,
against
Ophelia Bertsche. } In Chancery, No. 23,947.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, AUGUST 14, 1871,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6 and 12 months, the following-described property, to-wit:

So much of the property situated in the city of Louisville conveyed by James Marshall and wife to Ignatius Bertsche as is now owned by the heir of said Ignatius, and which unsold part is bounded as follows: Beginning on the south side of Walnut street at a point 115 feet from the southwest corner of Walnut and West streets; thence with Walnut street 19 feet and 9 inches; thence east 19 feet 9 inches; thence north 165 feet to the beginning, with the improvements thereon.

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, }
C. B. SHEPHERD, } Depts.

au9 d5

FINANCIAL.

$100,000

Bonds of Haywood County, Tenn.,

FOR SALE BY THE

Merchants' Bank of Kentucky.

THESE Bonds were issued in payment of subscription by the county to the stock of the Holly Springs, Brownsville, and Ohio Railroad Company, by authority of an act of the Legislature, after submission to a vote of the county. Their validity has also been established by proceedings carried through the courts for that purpose. The value of real and personal estate in the county, as shown by the U. S. census returns for 1870, is $17,184,118.

The county has no other debt, and is not likely to create any other for railroad purposes.

A levy of tax has already been made sufficient to pay the first year's interest and retire five per cent. of the whole issue. The bonds have twenty years to run, bear interest at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, and are offered at a price which makes them yield over ten per cent. per annum.

J. H. LINDENBERGER, Cashier.

jy24 eod6&d3aw6

ROBERT SCHUTTER,
ARTIST,
FRESCO, HOUSE & SIGN PAINTER,
159 Third st., bet. Green and Walnut.

WORK done on the most reasonable terms. Call and investigate workmanship. All work guaranteed. jel4 eod3m4thp

THE CHAMBERS PIANO
IS BETTER AND CHEAPER

Than the Steinway or Chickering. Call and see them or send for price list.

WILL. S. HAYS,
Sole Agent, 160 Fourth street.

TEA. W. A. RHODES',

No. 174 Market st., near Fifth, is the Cheapest place in the city to buy TEA, Fancy and Staple Groceries. Give him a call and see for yourself. jy23 SuMo&Thlm

WALL-PAPER. WOOD BROTHERS, No. 116 Fourth st., is the cheapest house in the city. Panel Paper Columns and Decorations of every style finished in the best manner. jyl8dtf

ROBERT BIGGS,
PLUMBER, STEAM AND GAS FITTER,
76 West Green Street,

Wholesale Dealer in Gas Fixtures, Wrought and Cast Iron Pipe, Fittings, Pipe and Sheet Lead, Brass Cocks and Valves, Lift and Force Pumps, Bath Tubs, Closets and Washstands.

je8 SaMo&Wel mthp

TO-DAY'S AUCTION SALES.

BY WHARTON & CO.,
89 Market street, between Third and Fourth.

Fine parlor set of nine pieces (imitation rosewood), in green rep, fine Book-case and Secretary, fine marble-slab Sideboard, with stagers in oak, together with a good lot common Household and Kitchen Furniture,

ON MONDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock.
WHARTON, Auctioneer.

BY S. T. MOORE & CO.,

At a private residence, No. 294 Washington street, between Hancock and Clay.

AT AUCTION.

MONDAY MORNING, August 14th, at 10 o'clock, one good piano, parlor, chamber, dining-room and kitchen furniture, two and three-ply carpets, oil-cloth, matting and rugs, and one very good cooking-range, etc.

N. B.—The furniture is nearly all first-class.

Also one No. 1 Wheeler & Wilson sewing-machine. House for rent. au13

BY S. G. HENRY & CO.,
Branch Nos. 56 & 58 Seventh street.

Frame Blacksmith-shop and Stable, on leased ground; also two complete sets Blacksmith Tools and one new two-horse wagon,

AT AUCTION.

MONDAY EVENING, 14th August, at 3 o'clock, on the premises, Ninth street, west side, between Chestnut and Magazine.

N. B. This is one of the best stands in the city. Terms at sale.

S. G. HENRY & CO., Auctioneers.
W. N. MAYFIELD & Co., Agents. au13

Furniture! Furniture!—At Auction.
BY MOORE & CO.,
90 Main street.

At private residence, No. 184 Chestnut street, between Preston and Jackson.

ON MONDAY MORNING, August 14th, at 10 o'clock, a splendid assortment of household furniture, consisting of fine parlor furniture and bedroom sets, dining-room and kitchen furniture, parlor, bedroom and hall carpets and oil-cloths and paintings, and everything necessary to house-keeping. It is seldom you see so large and so fine an assortment at auction.

au12 d3 J. G. McNETT, Auctioneer.

BY C. C. SPENCER & CO.

Excellent Household and Kitchen Furniture, Carpets, &c., at a Private Residence,

AT AUCTION.

ON MONDAY MORNING, August 14th, at 10 o'clock, at the private residence, No. 620 Third street, opposite Taylor Barracks, will be sold all the Household and Kitchen Furniture therein contained. Families and dealers are especially invited to attend, as the parties are removing from the city. Terms cash.

C. L. CLARK, Auctioneer.

AMUSEMENTS.

Scott Centenary.

THE members of the St. Andrew's Society of Louisville will celebrate the Centenary of Sir Walter Scott by a

Festival and Social Gathering,

in the small hall of Masonic Temple, on the evening of Tuesday, the 15th August, 8 o'clock. Doors open 7½. Admission—Gentlemen, 75c; Ladies free. Tickets to be had at the door. au13 d3*

Masonic Temple.

THREE NIGHTS, commencing Thursday, August 17th. The event of the season! Direct from 728 Broadway, New York.

HART, RYMAN & BARNY'S MINSTRELS.

Twenty in number! All Stars! Comedians: Hart, Ryman, Barny, Ricky and Weaver and son. Taylor's English Quartette, assisted by J. H. Murphy. Tannebaum's matchless Orchestra.

CHAS. MELVILLE, Business Manager.
JOE MACK, General Agent. au13

FOURTEENTH
ANNUAL FAIR
OF THE
LOUISVILLE
-AND-
JEFFERSON CO. ASSOCIATION
For Free Competition,

WILL be held on their grounds, near the city of Louisville, commencing on **Tuesday, September 12th, 1871,** and continue five days. Fifteen thousand dollar premiums, in cash, which are among the largest cash premiums ever offered on the continent. Competition open to the world. Entries for stock, articles, etc., free. One thousand dollars in premiums for time trotters.

Half-fare arrangements will be made with railroad and steamboat lines for the conveyance of passengers, stock, and other articles.

I. L. HYATT, President.
W. H. MERIWETHER, Sec.
VENE P. ARMSTRONG, Treasurer.

Directors—L. Young, J. M. Duncan, Z. M. Sherley, J. F. Speed, J. B. Parks, F. P. Schmidt, Chas. Guepner.

Edward Payson Weston, the distinguished pedestrian, has been engaged, and will appear upon the Fair Grounds, and illustrate his wonderful powers of endurance, which have excited the admiration of the world, exhibiting the rate of speed required to accomplish his late marvelous task of walking 112 miles within 24 consecutive hours, and 400 miles in five days, by walking a distance of five miles within the hour, including one-half mile backward, and one mile inside ten minutes.

Mr. Weston will wear his new and splendid uniform, and commence his task at 3 P. M. on the 12th day of September. au4eodtsep12

STEAMBOATS.

FOR CINCINNATI
THE NORTH AND EAST.
U. S. MAIL LINE STEAMERS.

MORNING MAIL BOAT, making all way landings, departs at 9 o'clock A. M., except Sunday.

BEN. FRANKLIN..........Capt. SAM. HILDRETH.
GEN. BUELL..........Capt. C. DAVID.

EVENING EXPRESS, landing at Madison only, departs at 4 P. M.; on Sunday at 3 P. M.

UNITED STATES..........Capt. C. J. DUFOUR.
GEN. LYTLE..........Capt. D. WHITTEN.

These boats make close connection at Cincinnati with the fast trains and through palace cars for the East.

For passage and railroad tickets to all points North and East, apply on board, or at the Union R. R. Ticket Office, corner of Fourth and Main streets. Freight office on wharf-boat, foot of Third street.

FRANK CARTER, Sup't.
JAS. FERRIER, G. P. A. jan11 dtf

For Cairo, Memphis, and New Orleans.
ELLA HUGHES.......STRONG, Master.
Will leave as above on Tuesday, the 15th inst., at 5 P. M., positively.

Through receipts given to all points on Cumberland, Tennessee, and Upper Mississippi rivers by MONTCALM & CO., Special Agents.

For Owensboro, Evansville and Henderson.
ROSE HITE..........CRIDER, Master.
Will leave as above Monday, the 14th inst., at 5 P. M.
B. C. LEVI, Agent.

For Cairo, Memphis and New Orleans.
EDDYVILLE......T. G. RYMAN, Master.
Will leave as above on Wednesday, the 16th inst., at 5 P. M.
SATTERWHITE BROS., Agents.

For Cannelton, Troy, Owensboro, Evansville and Green river.

The steamer LECLAIRE No. 2, Capt. Ballard, will leave Louisville every Wednesday and Saturday, at 5 P. M.

THOMAS SMALL, Agent.

N. B. The LeClaire No. 2 gives through bills of lading to all points on Green and Tennessee rivers. jy18 dlm A. BALLARD, Master.

Notice to River Men.

SHIELDS' Patent Steam Generator is worthy of the attention of every owner of steamboats, as it is guaranteed to save twenty per cent. of fuel on all class of steamboats. For information apply to GEO. W. SHIELDS, No. 15 Sixth street, between Main and river.

A model of the generator can be seen at the office of Montcalm & Co., 26 Fourth street. au4 eodlm.

YEAST POWDER.

DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER

Has long been regarded as the best and cheapest Baking Powder in use. Perfectly pure and healthy. It makes, at short notice, delicious Biscuits, Rolls, &c. There need be no waste of food prepared with it, as it is always of the best quality. We would say to those who have never used it that a very few trials will enable them to use it, not only with entire satisfaction, but with economy.

Put up FULL NET weight as represented. Grocers and dealers sell it.

DOOLEY & BROTHER, Proprietors,
69 New Street, NEW YORK CITY.

The trade in Louisville and in the South and Southwest supplied by
R. A. ROBINSON & CO.,
H. C. ARMSTRONG,
HIBBITT & SON,
and by other dealers in Louisville. fe27eodeow3m

STRAYED.

STRAYED—COW—Some three weeks ago, a dark brindle cow, in good order; three sound teats. Will pay a liberal reward for her return to me, at 75 Broadway, between Brook and Floyd. M. M. HUBBARD. au14 dtf

TAKEN UP.

TAKEN UP—THREE FINE HOGS—Inquire of JOHN BELL, Fulton, above Preston street. au13 d3*

FUTURE AUCTION SALES.

SALOON
AT AUCTION.
BY JAMES E. SAGE.

TUESDAY MORNING, August 15th, at 10 o'clock, at No. 153 Green street, between Fourth and Fifth, the good-will of a saloon, with unexpired licenses and gas fixtures, to be sold together; bar fixtures, liquors, tables, chairs, pictures, mirrors, etc., sold in lots to suit purchasers. Lease of house transferred. Sale positive, as the owner is removing from the city.

TERMS—Cash.

au13 d3 WHARTON, Auctioneer.

HANCOCK, JOHNSTON & CO.'S
GREAT SALE
-OF-
Beautiful, Elevated, and Healthy
SUBURBAN LOTS,
LOCATED IN THE
GREAT EAST END,
Will take place in September.

THE MAGNIFICENT Reinhard homestead, on the Brownsboro pike, running thence toward the Ohio, with full river view, known as Mount Holly, is now being laid out by us into building sites, with a view to exquisite landscape gardening, and will be sold at public auction early in September. It is without question the most desirable property ever offered at public sale, for homes adjoining the city limits, with all city benefits without city taxation.

Topographical maps of these grounds will shortly be ready for distribution.

HANCOCK, JOHNSTON & CO.,
au5 dtf Agents.

MORRIS,
SOUTHWICK & CO.,
REAL ESTATE
BROKERS
-AND-
AUCTIONEERS,
64 and 66 West Jefferson st.
au4

PROPOSALS.

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED proposals will be received at the office of the City Engineer until 12 M. Wednesday, August 16th, 1871, for the construction of the following sewers, viz:

Extension of Preston-street sewer to the Ohio river.

Extension of the Tenth-street sewer from Monroe street to the canal.

Sewer in Sixth cross street, from Portland avenue to Bank street.

The work to be done in accordance with plans and specifications to be seen at the office of the City Engineer on and after Tuesday, August 15th, 1871.

Bond, with approved security, will be required, and the city reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

JOHN G. BAXTER, Mayor.
Mayor's Office, August 11th, 1871. au11

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the City Engineer's office until 12 M. Wednesday, August 16th, 1871, to execute the following work:

To improve St. Catherine street from the east side of Third street to the west side of Second street, excepting twelve feet on each side for sidewalks, by grading, curbing, block-paving the gutters and paving the carriage-way with Telford-McAdam pavement.

To improve Fourteenth street from the south side of Delaware street to the north side of Kentucky street, excepting twelve feet on each side for sidewalks, by grading, curbing, block-paving the gutters and paving the carriage-way with the McAdam pavement.

To improve Maple street from the west side of Twelfth street, to the east side of Thirteenth street, excepting the space occupied by the iron and wood of the railroad track, and eight feet four inches on each side for sidewalks, by grading, curbing, block-paving the gutters and paving the carriage-way with McAdam pavement.

To improve Maple street from the west side of Thirteenth street to the east side of Fourteenth street, excepting the space occupied by the iron and wood of the railroad track, and eight feet four inches on each side for sidewalks, by grading, curbing, block-paving the gutters and paving the carriage-way with McAdam pavement.

To improve High street from the west side of Lock street, extended, to the west side of Ninth cross-street, extended, excepting eleven (11) feet on each side for sidewalks, by grading, curbing, sub-paving and block-paving the gutters and paving the carriage-way with McAdam pavement.

To improve the present carriage-way of Tenth street from the south side Maple street to the south side of Lexington street, by reconstructing the same with bowlder pavement. To be contracted for by squares.

To improve the alley from Fourth to Fifth street and between Breckinridge and Kentucky streets, being the first alley north of Kentucky street, by grading and block-paving.

To improve the alley running south from College street to the first east and west alley south of College street, and between First and Second streets, by grading and block-paving.

To improve the unpaved portion of the sidewalk on the south side of Kentucky street, between Preston street and Jackson street, if extended, by grading and paving.

To improve the sidewalks on both sides of Bowser street, between Walnut street and Grayson street, by grading and paving.

To improve the sidewalk on the east side of Eleventh street, between Broadway and Maple street, by grading and paving.

To improve the sidewalk on the south side of Rowan or Monroe street, between Twelfth street and Thirteenth street, by grading and paving.

To improve the sidewalk on the north side of Broadway street, between Fourteenth and Sixteenth streets, by grading and paving. To be contracted for by squares.

The above work to be done according to the general ordinances regulating the same.

Bond, with approved security, required, and separate bids on the blank forms furnished by the City Engineer required for each piece of work.

The city reserves the right to reject any and all of the bids.

The work will be let by contract on the said 16th day of August, if permission is not granted before that time to the owners of ground liable to be assessed for the said improvements to do the same themselves.

Persons owning ground fronting the proposed improvements can contract for making the same, and can obtain copies of the ordinance regulating the work at the City Engineer's office.

JOHN G. BAXTER, Mayor.
Mayor's Office, Aug. 8th, 1871. au9

☞ *Advertisements on this page under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only—*TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* THIRTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—A WET NURSE—At 73 Breckinridge street. au14 d3*

WANTED—PARTNER—A partner, with or without capital, to take an interest in an established business. None but competent business men need apply. Address, with real name, stating where an interview can be had, J. J., Courier-Journal office. au13 d3*

WANTED—STEWARD—A white single man of experience as steward for Phoenix Hotel. Must furnish best of recommendations for capacity, honesty and industry. Address J. F. ROBINSON, JR., Lexington, Ky. au13 d4*

WANTED—$2,000—On real estate, at ten per cent. Address REAL ESTATE, this office. au13 dtf

WANTED—WET NURSE—A wet nurse. Apply to DR. P. B. SCOTT. au12 eod4

WANTED—HOUSE—I wish to exchange unimproved business property, centrally located, for a good dwelling-house. Address H., Postoffice, Box No. 107. jy23dlm

WANTED—300 GIRLS—Do you want a girl? Go to LOUISVILLE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner Fourth and Jefferson streets, to get good girls AT ONCE. All respectable females find places FREE. no17tf MILLER & CO., Agents.

WANTED—MEN—We desire to employ a few good active men to sell Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines in the country by wagon. Apply at once to WM. SUMNER & CO., Masonic Temple, Louisville. au12 d3

WANTED—GARDENER—An experienced gardener, to garden on the shares. Apply to ISAACS & CRUM, Jefferson street. au12 d6*

WANTED—MILLINERS—Several milliners. Inquire at E. KETTIG'S millinery store, corner Fourth and Jefferson streets. au12 d3*

WANTED—OFFICE-DESK—With pigeon-holes and drawers. Address W. B. G., this office. au12 d3

WANTED—PRESCRIPTION CLERK—A good prescription clerk who speaks German and English. Good references required. Apply to NICHOLSON & FLOWER, Spring street, above Market, Jeffersonville, Ind. au11 dtf

WANTED—COOK AND NURSE—A woman and a girl for cook and nurse in a family of three persons. Must bring good recommendations. Apply at No. 6 Court Place. au9 dtf

WANTED—AGENTS.

UNPRECEDENTED SALES — WANTED — Agents, to sell pictures. One alone has retailed over 9,500 at 75 cents each. Address, with stamp, WHITNEY & CO., Norwich, Conn. au14 d3*

WANTED—AGENTS—To sell the Davis Vertical Feed Shuttle Sewing Machine. A machine doing all kinds of sewing with twelve actual working pieces of machinery. Address ROBT. W. BURNS, Genl. Trav. Agent, No. 48 West Jefferson, Louisville, Ky. jy21 deodtf

WANTED—LIVE AGENTS—To sell a new machine coming into general use; good profits. Send for circular. Address C. H. STOCKELL, Manufacturer and Proprietor, Nashville, Tenn. jy18 d26

FOR SALE—CITY.

FOR SALE—A HALF INTEREST in the only literary paper in the West or South—The St. Louis Home Journal. Four years old, has a large and rapidly increasing circulation. To any one having means for investment this is an opportunity rarely offered. For particulars address SHEFFIELD & STONE, Publishers and Proprietors, 421 N. Sixth st., St. Louis, Mo. au14 d2

FOR SALE—GROCERY—A No. 1 family grocery for sale. This grocery is situated in a healthy part of the city, and in a good neighborhood, and is doing a first-rate paying business. The reason for the sale of this desirable stand is that the present proprietor has engaged in another business, which requires all of his attention. Inquire of DUNCAN & BROOKS, wall-paper dealers, Third street, between Green and Jefferson streets. au13 d5*

FOR SALE—GOOD DRAY AND TEAM—Immediately, for cash or equivalent; 271 Main, between Seventh and Eighth. au12 SaSun&Mo*

FOR SALE—BUGGIES—A number of light rockaways and buggies, all of which have been used, will be sold low if called for soon. Apply at J. McQUILLAN'S carriage shop, on Third street, between Market and Jefferson streets. au12 eod7

FOR SALE—150 FEET OF GROUND—Fronting on the east side of Twentieth street, between Harney and Duncan, and running back same width to an alley. There are four cottages on the ground, two brick and two frame. Each cottage is separate from the other, and contains three rooms and kitchen each, cisterns and pumps. The houses are nearly new, and the property is in a thriving part of the city. A bargain can be had by applying to T. ARTERBURN & SUMMERS, No. 67 Jefferson street, between Second and Third, Louisville, Ky. au11 d6

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT—No. 210, west side of Shelby street, first door south of Market; 10 rooms, good order, fine neighborhood, and will be sold cheap and on easy terms. BUCHANAN & ROGERS, Real Estate Agents and Auctioneers, No. 139 Jefferson street, below Fourth. au11 d4

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE—On long time, a two-story brick residence on Broadway, between Sixth and Seventh; lot 60 by 200 feet to an alley, BUCKEL & SHAFFER, Market street, between Seventh and Eighth. jy26 dtf

FOR SALE—BILLIARD TABLES—Two splendid billiard tables. Inquire at the ST NICHOLAS, corner of Sixth street and Court-place. jy22 dtf

FOR SALE—The RESIDENCE of the late John Cochran, on the south side of Jefferson street, between Seventh and Eighth streets. The lot fronts 63 feet on Jefferson and extends southwardly 210 feet to Green street. Apply to THOS. PEARSON, 66 Fourth street. jy18 dtf

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY DWELLING—Nearly new, situated on the south side of Magazine street, between Seventh and Eighth sts. Apply to W. H. DULANEY, 55 Sixth street. jy12 dtf

FOR SALE—LOT—For lumber-yard or factory, 214x210 feet, on Grayson street, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth. G. T. BERGMANN, corner Jefferson and Fifth sts. my19 dtf

FOR SALE—LOTS—Of size to suit purchasers, on Broadway from Twenty-second to Twenty-fourth street; on Magazine, between Twenty-second and Twenty-fifth streets; on Chestnut, between Twenty-third and Twenty-sixth streets; on Madison street; on Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth cross streets. Inquire at Graves & Son's Laboratory, Twenty-fifth and Chestnut sts. mh15 dtf

FOR SALE—COUNTRY.

FOR SALE—STEAMBOAT—At Madison, Ind., one new sidewheel steamboat, 235 feet long, 35½ feet beam, 5 feet 8 inch-hold, full cabin, 58 rooms, 22-inch cylinders, 7 feet stroke, 4 boilers, 40-inch diameter, 24 feet long. All complete, drawing 25 inches. Apply to J. R. STUART & CO. au6 d8*

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—LAND—A valuable tract of heavily timbered land 12 miles south of Louisville, near the Nashville R. R. Will take real estate in part payment. BUCKEL & SHAFFER, 266 West Market st. jy7 dtfinSu

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—LAND—I wish to sell or exchange for good city property 50 acres of land, suitable for a dairy, four miles from the city, near Poplar Level pike. Apply to me, at English & Peyton's office. WM. J. ROBARDS. je6 dtf

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—ROOMS—A suite of three rooms, on second floor, immediately over the office of Morris, Southwick & Co., Nos. 64 and 66 West Jefferson street, between Second and Third; admirably arranged; easy of access; water, gas and every modern convenience. Particularly adapted for insurance, brokers' or physicians' offices and rooms. Apply on premises. au14d6

FOR RENT—A COTTAGE—With 3 rooms and kitchen, on Duncan street, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth. Inquire at No. 20 Jefferson street, between First and Second. au14 d2*

FOR RENT—HOUSE—A three-story brick dwelling-house on Walnut street, between First and Second, with eleven rooms in excellent repair. Immediate possession given. Apply to C. D. POPE, northeast corner of Fourth and Breckinridge streets. au13 d4

FOR RENT CHEAP—HOUSE—A two-story double brick house, with eleven rooms, kitchen, cellars, well and cistern; about two acres of ground attached, containing lawn, flowers and vegetable garden, fruit and shade-trees. Apply on the premises, No. 656 Portland avenue. au12 d6*

FOR RENT—DWELLING—Central location, ten rooms, water and gas. Rent $45 per month. Inquire of J. C. ELROD, at his new photograph gallery, Nos. 142 and 144 Main, below Fourth street. au14 d3*

FOR RENT—OFFICE—A desirable front office, over Louisville Insurance and Banking Company. Inquire of THEODORE HARRIS, President. au10 dtf

FOR RENT—STORE AND DWELLING-HOUSE—The beautiful brick store and dwelling-house on the southwestern corner of Ninth and Chestnut streets; seven rooms and store-room. For a confectionery or fancy business of any kind, it is an excellent stand. For terms apply to W. HEFFERNAN, 334 West Main street, between Eighth and Ninth. Keys at Mr. Carroll's grocery, next door. au6 dtf

FOR RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOM—For 2 or 3 gentlemen, suitable for sleeping-room, at No. 17 West Walnut, between First and Second streets. None but quiet and responsible persons need apply. au6 dtf

FOR RENT—2 ROOMS—On the first floor, at No. 30 Jefferson street, between First and Second. jy28 dtf

FOR RENT—DWELLING—A three-story dwelling, nearly new, on the south side of Magazine street, between Seventh and Eighth streets. Apply to W. H. DULANY, 55 Sixth street. jy14 dtf

FOR RENT—THE 4-STORY BRICK BUILDING on Third street, between Main and Market, recently occupied by the Farmers' and Drovers' Bank. Will rent the first floor or the entire building. Apply to WARFIELD & FRYER, 96 Jefferson street, between Third and Fourth. je30 dtf

FOR RENT—OFFICE—On first floor, Main, between Fourth and Fifth. Address "A. A.," postoffice. my31 dtf

BOARDING.

BOARDING—First-class persons desiring good board and rooms, can obtain the same in a small private family. Rooms en suite, if desired. One room on first floor. Address Mrs. H. O. M., Courier-Journal office. jy23dtf

BANKRUPTCY.

NOTICE—In Bankruptcy. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of W. S. COULTER, of the town of Elkton, in the county of Todd and State of Kentucky, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district. E. L. HINES, Assignee. au7 Mo4